

The Extra Session of Congress.
NEW YORK, June 19.—A New York paper says it is assured, upon the authority of a personal friend of Mr. Cleveland, that the president has decided to call the extra session of congress before Sept. 1, and that his action in doing so is based upon his recent inquiry as to the present attitude of congressmen regarding the Sherman silver purchase act.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BOARD

FIRST EXAMINATION CONDUCTED IN MASSILLON.

An August Tribunal Before Which Applicants for Postoffice Jobs Must Stand the Knees—How the Proceedings Were Conducted—Character of the Work.

The Massillon Board of United States Civil Service Examiners got under headway at 9 o'clock Saturday, and with full sail departed for the East street school building, where the first local examination was conducted. President Merwin led the distinguished procession. He carried his dignity followed. He was also weighed down by the gravity of the situation, and refused to smile. Secretary Brown came last. He carried a huge envelope. In that envelope were three sets of questions, on seven different subjects. These questions were opened in the presence of the three candidates, viz., Milo Alden, Jr., and William Ellery, who want to be postoffice clerks, and Evan T. Morris, who wants to be a letter carrier. Then the work began. When the papers were finished they were sealed up by the members of the august board, and will be forwarded to Washington for correction. The answers to the local questions were marked by the local board. The scene at the East street school during the examination was one of intense solemnity. The door was carefully locked to keep out intruders, and the examiners walked on their toes like ballet dancers. All the red tape the law allows was unwound, and no one was allowed to escape from the hermetically sealed apartment until the entire work was completed. Business was suspended while the board moved through the business part of town, and the entire population gazed upon the same with admiration.

THE EXERCISE IN ABBREVIATION.
The first subject for examination was orthography. Applicants were asked to write the common abbreviation for such words and phrases as Alabama, Women's Christian Temperance Union, agent, Arizona, brothers, Georgia, North, West, Charles, secretary, titmo, British America, bushel, returned, Maine, October, Union Pacific Railroad, cash on delivery, memorandum, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

COPIING AND LETTER WRITING.
The second subject was penmanship. The marks in penmanship to be determined by legibility, neatness and general appearance, and by correctness and uniformity in the formation of words, letters and punctuation marks. The third subject was copying from dictation, in which spelling, use of capitals, punctuation and all omissions and mistakes will be taken into consideration. Three minutes were allowed after dictation for punctuation and correction. The next exercise under the subject of copying was writing from plain copy. The fourth subject was letter writing, designed to test the competitors skill in simple English composition, letter to contain 125 words, on the progress in the prompt and speedy delivery of mail.

ARITHMETIC.
Here are some of the problems in arithmetic:
Express in words:
\$.06 = .1x .0018 = 00095.

Express in figures and signs the following: Four and three-fourths minus two and one-seventh plus six and two-thirds equals eight and seventy-nine eighty-fourths.

A postoffice clerk received the same salary each year for four years, at the end of which time he had saved \$800. He spent each year of his salary for board, for other expenses, saving the rest. What was his annual salary?

It took a mail clerk 1 hour and 10 minutes to sort some pieces of mail weighing 261 lb. 9 oz., and averaging 1 oz. each. At what rate per minute did he sort?

GEOGRAPHY AND LOCAL DELIVERY.
Name four bodies of water which constitute portions of the boundary of the state of New York.

Name two of the principal cities in each of the following named states: Florida, Oregon, South Dakota, Vermont and West Virginia.

Name five capitals which are situated on rivers; the river on which each is situated, and the state of which each is the capital.

Name the river which forms the whole or a part of the southern boundary of each of the following named states: Indiana, Texas, Maryland, Washington and South Dakota.

Name two states which border on the Atlantic Ocean.

Name two territories which border on the Republic of Mexico.

Locate the most southerly point in this city that can be reached by street car line or street car line, and name the line and the streets on which it runs from the central portion of the city to the aforementioned point.

Name ten of the most prominent business places along the street car line or line, required by question 6.

Locate churches in this city as follows: (a), one centrally located; (b), one in the southerly part of the city; (c), one in the northerly part; (d), one in the easterly part; (e), one in the westerly part.

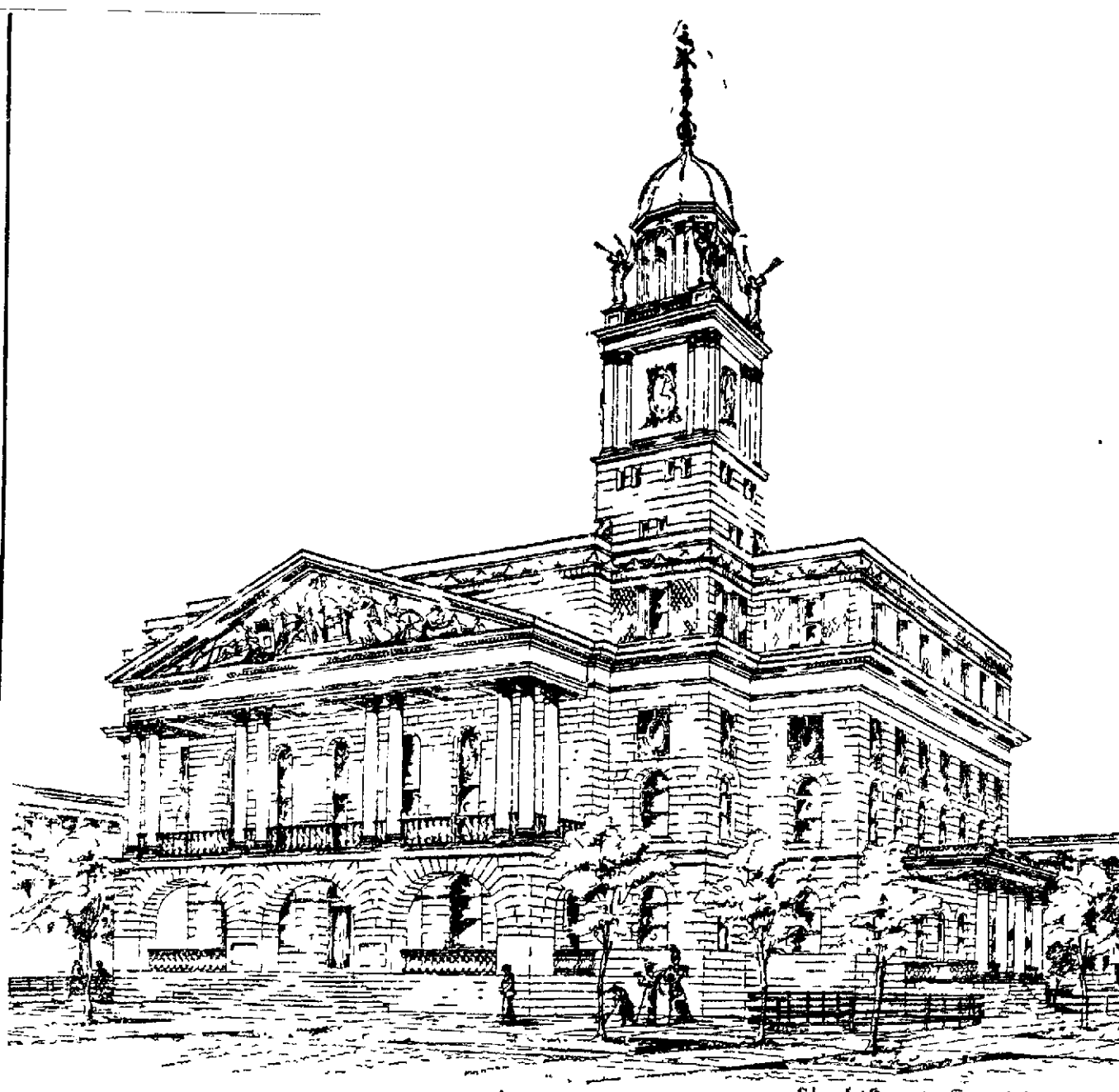
Name the streets over which one must pass in making a trip by the shortest route, going out from the postoffice, visiting in succession each of the places called for in question 8, and returning to the postoffice.

Name and locate in this city: (a), a prominent jewelry store; (b), a lumber yard; (c), a general telegraph office; (d), a postoffice building.

The Prohibitionists.
The Stark county Prohibitionists have selected delegates and alternates to the state convention as follows:

Delegates—E. H. Brosius, J. K. Russell, W. E. Meredith, S. H. Rockwell, Emma Goodwill, L. E. Logan, William Pennock, R. E. Hudson, Rev. J. Hahn, John Danner, W. H. Hoover, Rev. J. P. Stahl.

Alternates—D. W. Walter, Mrs. C. Logan, M. O. Slater, George Capadoc, Alvin Sprinkle, W. H. Miller, Mrs. William Pennock, I. H. Stump, Ruben Erwin, M. E. Metzgar, J. E. Ream, E. J. Yanne, J. A. Henzleman.



Perspective view as remodeled from southeast corner as shown in plans of Architect Hammond, now under advisement by the Commissioners and Building Committee.

FULL PAY FOR LIFE

THE REWARD OF HALF A CENTURY OF FAITHFUL SERVICE.

Russell & Co. Officially Recognize the Event—His Name is First on the List of Employees, and He is to Draw Full Pay for Life.

This day Andrew Cox completes his fiftieth consecutive year of service for Russell & Co. He was born October 10, 1814, and with the exception of a few years has lived at Massillon.

In recognition of Mr. Cox's long and honorable record, a special meeting of the directors of Russell & Co. was held at the office of the corporation on June 15, at which it was unanimously resolved.

Whereas, On June 17th, 1868, Andrew B. Cox will have completed fifty years of continuous labor for Russell & Co., in recognition of his faithful service and zeal it is hereby ordered that his name be placed first on the list of employees, and that he receive full pay for life, with full freedom to work, or not, as he chooses.

That this resolution be recorded on the record book of the corporation, and that a copy be presented to him.

"I can't express myself the way I'd like," was what Mr. Cox said in talking about the action of the firm. "But I want you to print that I am very grateful for this generosity shown by Russell & Co., and wish to thank them from the bottom of my heart. I am growing feeble, but as long as I can do a stroke of work it will be for Russell & Co. The members of the firm have always treated me with great kindness during the fifty years I have been in their employ."

"I was born in Tuscarawas township October 10, 1814, and commenced work at Russell & Co.'s in 1843, just fifty years ago today. For thirty or forty years I balanced cylinders and fitted up machines ready for use, but of late have been doing bench work. During the fifty years I worked for the company I have lost but very little little time. I worked every day the shop run, with a few exceptions, when there was sickness in my family. When I first started to work for the Russell Company they employed between fifteen and twenty men. The shop was a building 18x36, and an old horse furnished the power. The firm has always been prosperous, and I hope it will always continue to be."

DR. J. F. GARDNER SURPRISED.

The Veterans Lay Siege to his West Brookfield Residence.

A number of the veterans belonging to the Richardson command, Union Veterans' Union, of this city, comprising comrades Colonel E. D. Dorse, L. Baker, Geo. Earl, S. A. Peter, H. M. Minnich, M. Myers, Major J. Williamson, A. Heitger, Geo. Kent, T. Sinett, A. Panyard, G. Hisong, Joseph Wetzel and M. Banker, got together last evening and went to West Brookfield, where they charged on their old comrade, Dr. James F. Gardner.

The doctor was completely taken by surprise, and surrendered unconditionally, giving his captors a soldier's and U. V. C. greeting, seconded by his good wife and family, ushering his guests into his dissecting room, where a very pleasant and enjoyable time was had, which was further enhanced when the good wife invited the boys to the dining room, where there was spread a feast to delight an epicure, and to which justice was fully done.

Before adjournment, a few remarks were made by Col. Dorse, touching upon the benefit of such a gathering of old soldiers, and a vote of thanks was passed to the doctor's good wife and family for the manner of reception and entertainment.

The many truthful testimonials in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla prove that Hood's cures, even when all others fail. Try it now.

We are informed that if the president of one of our banks, the minister of one of our churches, and a leading merchant will unite in recommending a worthy boy to Kenyon Military Academy at Gambier, Ohio, he may receive a valuable scholarship. This celebrated school is much the oldest, largest and best equipped boarding school for boys in the state. Write to Mr. H. N. Hills for particulars.

A nice diamond ring or gold watch will make a nice graduating present. Call on C. F. Von Kanel and see them.

Another of the local bankers says: "The effect of the silver law on present conditions is vastly overestimated."

But a passing cloud.

MASSILLON BANKERS TALK ABOUT BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

No Real Obstacles to a Restoration of Confidence, and Likelihood of an Improved State of Affairs—Legitimate Business in a Healthy State and in no Danger.

Talks had today with local bankers all point to the conclusion that there is nothing in the business outlook to warrant any glooming forebodings, and on the contrary, a healthy tone may be expected to develop itself in the business of this country. As Mr. Steese says, there has been no over trading. England has not liked our silver legislation, and has started the golden stream across the Atlantic. But this is something our own congress can stop, and undoubtedly will stop. Otherwise as he says, the country is all right.

A RECEPTION AT SCRANTON.

Mr. Howells to be Honored Over in Pennsylvania.

Consul Anthony Howells is to be tendered another reception. Citizens of Welsh origin are all pleased with his appointment to the Cardiff consulate, and have recognized it in many ways. The Scranton (Pa.) Republican of Friday says:

"The Welsh people of the city are making extensive preparations for the reception of the Hon. Anthony Howells, of Ohio, recently appointed consul to Cardiff, who will visit this city a week from today. In fact, it promises to be the most noteworthy event ever given under the auspices of the Welsh people of the town. The committee in charge is in the midst of active preparations for the reception. The stage in Messrs. Hall will be decorated by Davies & Griffin. It will be beautiful with blossoms and tropical plants, and one of the aisles will be carpeted from the door to the stage. A portion of Bauer's orchestra, screened by a bower of flowers, will play familiar Welsh airs. There will be vocal selections by Professor Protheroe and a select party, and also two selections by Mr. John T. Watkins and choir. There will be recitations by Miss Sadie Jones, a twelve-year-old eloquentist, who is said to be wonderfully clever."

"The Hon. Anthony Howells is a most distinguished citizen of Ohio, having been state treasurer one term and state senator on several occasions. He was the champion of the canal bill, which made him very prominent in Ohio."

WANTED TO START A HOSPITAL.

But Their Plan of Procedure Was Very Suspicious.

DALTON, June 17.—Two well dressed strangers called at the farm residence of Mr. John Moser, a wealthy farmer who resides a mile south of here, and said that they were eye specialists, and that a doctor here had sent them out to see Mr. Moser, whose eyes are somewhat affected. They also said they were about to establish a hospital here, but to do so must have two thousand signatures, and wanted Mr. Moser to sign their petition, which he refused to do, and they took their departure. The next day another eye specialist called, claiming to be from a Cleveland hospital, just as the other men had done. Mr. Moser was suspicious and refused to talk with him, and he took his departure. Your correspondent visited the Moser family and was told the full story. The physicians of this place say they have seen no such men, and never sent any one to Mr. Moser's home.

The Moser family described the one man as pretty old, while the other was a young man; the third man was about 30 years old, all well dressed. They have been no people like these stopping at our hotels here, or no rig hired, so they must stay in the country or drove from some other place. They were conversed in German, and their conversation with the Mosers was in the German language.

Friday morning a young lad aged 18 years, named Peter Timmer, residing at the county line, fell from an apple tree, where he had climbed to get himself by breaking his leg below the thigh, the bones protruding through the flesh, also broke his wrist. Dr. D. Y. Roebuck was sent for and has gone there to reduce the fracture. J. M. F.

We are informed that if the president of one of our banks, the minister of one of our churches, and a leading merchant will unite in recommending a worthy boy to Kenyon Military Academy at Gambier, Ohio, he may receive a valuable scholarship. This celebrated school is much the oldest, largest and best equipped boarding school for boys in the state. Write to Mr. H. N. Hills for particulars.

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"When the President gets congress together and secures the repeal of the existing silver law, more will have been done to relieve the situation than is possible by any other means. Personally I feel about silver a good deal as Mr. Halstead does—I would load all there is in the treasury on shipboard, send it to London, and sell it for pot metal—let it bring what it would. I'd all the fellows full of silver. Why, the loss by this would be a drop in the bucket compared with the loss the country is sustaining right now. That silver law is the root of all our trouble. Repeal it and confidence would be restored. There is no real difficulty. There has been no over trading. Lack of confidence is our sole menace. Confidence is a delicate plant, hard to cultivate and easy to destroy. This emergency, is a credit emergency entirely, and to bad legal legislation. Mr. Cleveland sees this, and as he promised, he is giving us an 'object lesson,' and the first to feel it is the laboring man. It does not require a diagram to demonstrate this."

"The effect is to drive money into strong boxes from which nothing can be taken. It is those long headed bank presidents down in New York, who are saving this country today, from business disaster. When the law by which we are compelled to buy and put in storage 4,800,000 ounces of silver every month, to gratify a lot of cranks and silver mine owners, is repealed, there will be a revival which legitimate business conditions fully justify. Every thing points to a restoration of confidence. There is vitality in every ramification of trade, and the present drawback is a cloud, lacking substance, excepting only in the respect for which congress is responsible."

W. F. RICKS, MERCHANTS NATIONAL.

"It is not a theory but a condition that confronts us," said Mr. Ricks, of the Merchants National, "and in my opinion Mr. Cleveland makes a great mistake in waiting for September to come, before calling a congress together. The uncertainty and distrust as to what congress will do when it does assemble, is in itself about as harmful as the existing law which has made all the trouble. Money is being hoarded, and this has a tendency to create still greater stringency. The country at large is all right; this is certain, and for that reason the New York clearing house association has taken measures for extensions to cover the present tightness. Locally we are all right. Business is good, credits are sound, but we are not in isolated community, and our interests are the interests of the large financial centers. To unlock the situation and help out the business world, Mr. Cleveland should call congress together now, and give us the legislation we require."

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THAT MINSTREL SHOW.

POPULAR DEMONSTRATIONS OF APPROVAL.

Manager John Barnum McLain and His Band of Associates Capture the Community—For Particulars Turn Out Tonight and See and Hear Them.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Manager Haverstack put the opera house on ice yesterday, and the atmosphere, in that temple of the arts, when the Amateur Minstrels came on last night, was therefore of the kind that cheers but not inebriates. The execution of the programme was a glittering success from the thunder and lightning overture to the cyclonic finale. Whole rows of pretty girls sat in the audience and poured smiles and flowers at the burnt cork genius which volleyed and thundered on the stage. Everybody won applause, because everybody did part. The great successes of the first part were Lucian Procter's "Swim out for Glory," Edward Albrecht's "Christoforo Colombo" and Jerome

Shepley's "Didn't Know it was Loaded." The ballad singers were all in good voice, and there were roses for Mr. Ess and Dr. Penberthy, and a cake for Mr. Shepley.

Mr. Charles G. King ventured on a few observations of local character, while the scene shifting was going forward, and the Grand Army orchestra prepared for the olio. Mr. King's costume was a continual delight to the eye, and pearls of eloquence poured from his mouth in a limpid stream. Frank Pille had a slack wire act, and Lucian Procter followed in song and dance.

Prof. F. Michael Atwater displayed his superb physique to the best advantage in his make up for his parachute descent. This intrepid performer succeeded the amount due.

Susan Scott has commenced proceedings in court to obtain a divorce from Walter Scott. The plaintiff charges her husband with extreme cruelty, and claims that said defendant forced her to leave the home one night at 11 o'clock when only partly dressed. Mrs. Scott also claims that her husband repeatedly assaulted her, and on one occasion she was struck above the eye and rendered unconscious. The plaintiff also desires the custody of their two small children and a reasonable amount of alimony.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.
Massillon, first ward, Eliza Miller to Emilie Bucher, 1,000 acres, \$600.
Massillon, second ward, John Mandru to William Yost, lot No. 1787.
Joseph Slavin to Taylor Clay, lot No. 1788.
William Yost to Fannie L. Clay, lot No. 1787, \$100.
Fannie and Taylor Clay to Anna McIntosh, lots No. 1787 and 1788, \$3,000.

Massillon, third ward, Ohio state to John Kinder, lot No. 1214, \$190.
Massillon, fourth ward, Adam Volkmer to Mary Greenwald, lot No. 1445, \$700.
Perry township, William F. Ricks to Otto Heitger, lot No. 72, in Columbian Heights, \$250.
Sugar Creek township, Joseph Wilhelm to Clementine F. Raff, lot No. 39, \$400.

CANTON, June 17.—The jury in the case of Albright Stapp against Thomas S. Culp, a case for malicious prosecution, which has been pending in Judge McCarty's court since Thursday, came in at 2 o'clock this morning with a verdict for the defendant.

The probate jury awarded John and William McQuahey \$125 compensation and \$25 damages by reason of double tracking the Ft. Wayne railroad through their land west of Massillon.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Hawley W. Dauchey and Eltona Myers, of Wayneburg; Leander A. Weriz and Frances B. Myers, Canton; Frank Sael and Rebecca Green, Alliance; Walter Sebert and Irel A. Goodwin, Louisville.

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O. L. McLain and wife to Elizabeth Miller lots No. 1951, 1966, \$200.
O. L. McLain and wife to Daniel A. Miller, lot No. 1966, \$100.
Elizabeth Miller to Frank Miller lot No. 1951.
Elizabeth Miller to Elizabeth Paul lot No. 1765.
John Mandru to Caroline B. Dewees lot No. 526.
Perry township, William F. Ricks to Hemperly & Jacobs lot No. 6 in Columbian Heights, \$300.
Lawrence township, Martin S. Luther to George Krebs, lot No. 223, 224, \$402.

SWIMMING OUT FOR GLORY.
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Mr. Charles G. King ventured on a few observations of local character, while the scene shifting was going forward, and the Grand Army orchestra prepared for the olio. Mr. King's costume was a continual delight to the eye, and pearls of eloquence poured from his mouth in a limpid stream. Frank Pille had a slack wire act, and Lucian Procter followed in song and dance.

Prof. F. Michael Atwater displayed his superb physique to the best advantage in his make up for his parachute descent. This intrepid performer succeeded the amount due.

Susan Scott has commenced proceedings in court to obtain a divorce from Walter Scott. The plaintiff charges her husband with extreme cruelty, and claims that said defendant forced her to leave the home one night at 11 o'clock when only partly dressed. Mrs. Scott also claims that her husband repeatedly assaulted her, and on one

THE CRIMSON AND BLUE

Harvard and Yale Crews to Row June 30.

MEN WHO WILL HANDLE THE OARS

History of America's Famous Annual Aquatic Event—Since 1876 Yale has Won Ten Races to Harvard's Seven. Yale's Victories With the Cook Stroke.

For the sixteenth time the dark blue of Yale or the rich crimson of Harvard will float triumphantly over the Thames course at New London, Conn., June 30, for on that day the varsity crews of the leading American colleges will engage in their great annual race for the title of supremacy in American waters. The race, which is over a 4-mile course, only lasts about 21 minutes, but the 16 men who row as if for



S. B. Ives, J. M. Goetchius, R. D. Payne, J. M. Longacre.

their lives expend in that 21 minutes strength, endurance, pluck and nervous energy accumulated by six months of hard work, thought and self denial, and 50,000 people travel many miles each year to enjoy the excitement furnished by that brief struggle between the crimson and the blue. The reason for this widespread public interest is the fact that the race is the greatest of the kind on this continent, and that each crew has an untold number of partisans scattered all over America. What the annual race of the Oxford-Cambridge crews is to Englishmen the Yale-Harvard race is to Americans, and the great English event without doubt inspired the first 8-oared race between Harvard and Yale at Center Harbor, N. H., Aug. 3, 1852. The course was two miles long, and Harvard won. From 1852 until 1876 the two university crews met occasionally, but in the centennial year was inaugurated the present series of annual contests between the crimson and blue. The results appear in the table below:

Year	Winner	Time
1876, Springfield	Yale	22:02
1877, New London	Harvard	21:31
1878, New London	Harvard	21:44
1879, New London	Harvard	22:16
1880, New London	Yale	21:37
1881, New London	Yale	21:13
1882, New London	Harvard	21:47
1883, New London	Harvard	21:36
1884, New London	Yale	21:31
1885, New London	Harvard	20:15 1/2
1886, New London	Yale	20:41 1/4
1887, New London	Yale	21:26
1888, New London	Yale	20:10
1889, New London	Yale	21:30
1890, New London	Yale	21:20
1891, New London	Harvard	21:27
1892, New London	Yale	20:48



E. F. Gallaudet, F. A. Johnson, A. L. Van Hise, E. L. Messler.

As will be seen, Yale has won 10 races to Harvard's 7. Since the Bob Cook stroke became the Yale standard in 1885 Harvard has captured but one out of seven races. The single exception was in 1891, when the wearers of the blue were left by 10 lengths at the finish. The Yale crew, which is under the command of Captain Sherwood Ives of New York, is composed of the following named athletes:

Row	Man	Age	Ht.	Wt.
1	E. A. Johnson	24	5'11	164
2	F. L. Messler	23	5'10	174
3	A. L. Van Hise	24	5'10 1/2	173
4	J. McC. Longacre	26	5'11	171
5	L. M. Goetchius	26	5'10	170
6	R. D. Payne	24	5'10	170
7	S. B. Ives	24	5'11	174
8	Stroke—E. F. Gallaudet	23	5'11	160
9	Coxswain—F. A. Johnson	24	5'11	174
10	Hartford	23	6'08	165

Of the crew Ives, Gallaudet, Payne, Van Hise and Johnson are veterans. Ives rowed in the victorious Yale crews of 1890 and 1892 and is said to be one of the best athletes and oarsmen that ever held a seat in the Yale shell. Gallaudet has had four years of experience at Yale. He stroked the crew to victory last year and will endeavor to do so again this month. Payne is serving his third year in the varsity boat. He is the heaviest man on the crew—weighs 190 pounds—and is over 7 feet tall. Van Hise, who is only 5 feet 7 inches tall, is almost too short for a good oarsman, but he rowed very well on last year's crew. Johnson, the bow oar, did great work in the same seat last year and has improved materially since then.

Goetchius of New York, Longacre of Philadelphia and Messler of Pittsburgh all made reputations on last year's freshman crew. F. A. Johnson, the shrill voiced little coxswain, who only weighs 106 pounds, will hold the tiller ropes for the second time against Harvard this year.

The marked characteristic of the Yale crew is that it is composed of veterans. Harvard's boat, on the other hand, is well filled with new men. Captain Vail, Cummings and Newell are the only experienced men. The crew roster is as follows:

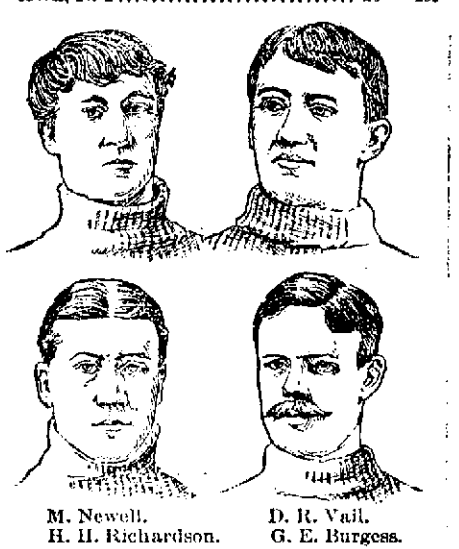
Stroke	Man	Age	Ht.	Wt.
1	C. K. Cummings	23	6'01	182
2	D. R. Vail	23	6'00	183
3	G. R. Fearing	20	6'01	173
4	L. Davis	24	6'01	173
5	N. Newell	24	6'07	174

Fennessy, who will stroke the crew, is a freshman and has had little experience. He does very clever work, however, and pleases the autocratic coaches. Fearing, the famous hurdler and high jumper, never sat in a shell until this year, but pulls a remarkably good oar. Like his fellow oarsmen Davis and Cummings, Fearing is 6 feet and 1 inch tall. Cummings rowed in the winning crew of 1891 and in last year's ill starred crew. He is a 6-footer and next to the heaviest man in the shell. Davis rowed on the sophomore crew of 1892. He is very strong, but is not up to the Harvard standard of skill. Johnson has had a year's experience on his class crew. He rows well, but his endurance is questioned by the coaches.

Richardson is another green man. He is a freshman and rowed so well in his class crew that he won a seat in the university boat. Burgess, who is at bow, is a sturdy, tireless oarsman. He has had several years of training and rows very well. Harvard's crew is still in an unsettled state, and some of the men named above may lose their seats before the race. Comparing the veteran crew of Yale with Harvard's less experienced oarsmen, the unprejudiced observer is compelled to believe that, barring accidents, Yale will add another victory to her long list on June 30.

Cornell has long been the college of wonderful crews, and her race with the University of Pennsylvania at Lake Minnetonka, near St. Paul, in a few weeks will attract a great deal of attention. The crew is said to be not up to Cornell's standard. The men who have seats in the boat are the following:

Stroke	Man	Age	Wt.
1	T. Hall, Washington, Conn.	23	170
2	E. G. Gilson, Machias, Me.	23	150
3	H. C. Troy, Ithaca, N. Y.	23	165
4	R. L. Shape, Milwaukee	21	160
5	W. G. Krautz, Berlin, Conn.	20	180
6	E. G. Hager, Buffalo	20	170
7	G. J. Barr, New York	21	170
8	G. W. Collins, Chicago	20	150
9	Coxswain—W. Sherman, Watertown, N. Y.	20	100



M. Newell, H. H. Richardson, G. E. Burgess, D. R. Vail.

Barr and Gilson are the only veterans, but the other men have all been members of their class crews. In a recent practice race the freshman crew distanced the university boat.

The Pennsylvania crew contains five veterans—Captain C. J. Marshall, Stroke R. N. Barnes, P. F. Waters, A. J. P. Stroker and L. W. Hollingshead—and is said to be doing excellent work. O. F. and J. H. Wagenhurst and Horace Beck, the three remaining members of the crew, are all new men.

Among the other notable rowing events of the near future will be the great international regatta at Austin, Tex., June 27-29, the Henley regatta in England, July 5; the New England Rowing association's summer regatta at Springfield, Mass., July 4; the Middle States regatta at Newark, N. J., July 22; annual regatta of the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen at Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 5; annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen at Detroit, Aug. 9 and 10; and the International regatta at Lake Geneva, Ill., under the auspices of the Chicago navy, Aug. 14-19, at which the Cambridge (England) university crew may row. As Cambridge was beaten this year by Oxford, the visit of the defeated Englishmen will not be a very important event.



G. R. Fearing, E. H. Fennessy, L. Davis, C. K. Cummings.

Whether Yale or Harvard will accept Editor Pulitzer's offer to pay the expenses of an American crew in case one would cross the water to row Oxford this summer is still a matter of conjecture. The general feeling among the officers of the Yale navy is that the acceptance of the offer would be a lowering of the dignity of the Yale navy, and that Yale must decline, but he rowed very well on last year's crew. Johnson, the bow oar, did great work in the same seat last year and has improved materially since then.

Will Maud S Succeed? If Maud S lowers her record of 2:06 1/4 this year, she will be the only trotter in the world to take a record of 2:20 or better at 19 years of age. In fact, there have been but three trotters in all the vast army that have taken records below 2:30 that secured their best records when as old as Maud S is today. The fastest of these was the 19-year-old stallion Indicator, who took a record of 2:23 1/4 in 1888. The present world's trotting record is 2:04, held by Nancy Hanks.

There is a report that Luther H. Cary, Wendell Baker and Mortimer Remington, three of the swiftest sprinters in the world, may soon join the Chicago Athletic association.

ON THE GREEN DIAMOND

How the Players Will See the World's Fair.

THE LOUISVILLES' SAD SHOWING.

Caylor Thinks the Club May Be White Capped When It Gets Home Again—Immense Attendance at the Games and Money in the Magnates' Pockets.

Down in Louisville the people are very proud and love that which is good, pure and powerful. This truth applies to baseball as well as to whisky. There is nothing that can be said disparagingly of their whisky. It is the most inspiring brand in the world, but that other article—their baseball team—is bad enough to cause an excessive use of the better article in an effort to forget the disgraceful advertising which the Colonels have been giving the metropolis of Kentucky through the east.

Manager Barnie hasn't enough hair on his head to make one good sized eyebrow, and therefore there is no danger that he will become gray over the defeats of his team, but his sensitive soul must suffer some of the agonies which in the good old days of our youth we were taught would be the eternal reward after death of all bad boys who went fishing on Sunday. On the 26th of June the Louisville team is scheduled to return home. There are White Caps in Kentucky who have punished less offensive people than are found in the Louisville baseball team, and this seems to be one of those occasions when that "air old song which says, 'There is no place like home—home, sweet, sweet home!' does not come in.

Just what will be the reception of the Louisville in the way of attendance when they go back to their city on the Ohio is hard to tell. The patronage before they left on their eastern trip was so discouragingly small on several occasions that the games were postponed upon the excuse of "wet grounds." If the crowds should stay away, the transfer of the team to Indianapolis will no doubt be made.

The deplorable condition of the Louisville club I believe means the disruption of the 12-club league at the close of this season and a return to the 8-city circuit of the old National league. The very fact that Mr. Vanderhorst of Baltimore recently took the trouble to deny that such an event was among the probable happenings in baseball is proof that there is a basis for discussion on the point at least.

The attendance in the east has been extremely satisfactory so far. In May there was a total of 92,134 spectators at the Polo ground games in New York or nearly as many as attended during the entire season last year. This is a proof of the rehabilitation of baseball stronger than could be given in column of other arguments. During the month of May Brooklyn has turned out 67,123 spectators to baseball games at Eastern park, Boston has counted up 51,223, Philadelphia 63,735, Baltimore 44,558 and Washington 50,874. This makes a grand total of 308,324 people for the six eastern League cities during one month of the championship season and represents cash receipts of fully \$150,000. That sum will just about pay the salaries of the six eastern teams for the entire season. Therefore it begins to look as if 1893 would purely repay the magnates for their losses during the disastrous seasons of 1890-1-2.

Uncle Anson has lately been lifting his head again. There was a time several weeks ago when the old man seemed crushed under the iron heel of an unlucky and cruel fate. His colts were daily stampeded wherever they went. Adrian seemed to be in about the same unfortunate and embarrassing position as the farmer who yoked himself up with a young steer in order to break the latter in at plowing. But the steer ran away, and of course the farmer ran, too, though against his will. Away went the mislucky couple through the village streets, the steer bellowing, and the farmer yelling: "Hew we go, golden our ornery souls! Hew we out! Hew we out!"

"Anse" is not yet quite in a position to talk in his natural, voluble, imperative way, but after winning two successive games, and being sung to that old familiar song—he and his colts would surely win the championship. He feels pretty good at least over the fact that while the fair has been closed on Sunday his club can open its park. Thus it is not exactly an ill wind that blows the gates at Jackson park shut and blows the Chicago club's gates open.

This reminds me that the baseball players in the National league the present year are a lucky lot. They will not only go to the World's fair, but will have all their expenses paid and draw a salary of from \$8 to \$10 a day besides. Every one of the 11 other clubs will be at the Chicago's guests once or twice during the summer for periods of three days each. They will all go into Chicago in Pullman palace cars, will stop at the Tremont House, and it will not cost them a cent. Their clubs pay the bills.

Harry Stovey, who was released by the Baltimore and signed by the Brooklyn, is playing good ball for the latter team. Several years ago the Brooklyn club magnates offered \$8,000 for his release and didn't get it. Stovey and Bierbauer were the direct cause of the war between the League and American association in 1891—a war that cost baseball backers \$100,000 and retarded the revival of interest in the game at least one whole year. Now neither of the two is worth more than a warm personal discussion.

The baseball outlook all through the east is most encouraging. The most powerful of the Eastern league reports every club making money and every bill and salary paid to the 1st of June. Prospects are so sunny financially that the league voluntarily raised Mr. Powers' salary. In New England their league is prospering in spite of a wet weather handicap early in the season.

A novel feature of this season will be the college baseball tournament, which is arranged to occur in Chicago soon. It is possible, however, that some of the eastern clubs—especially the Harvards—will not put in an appearance. College professionals are very technical in their business demands, and I can't conceive how this tournament can come off without a "wow and a wampus" of some kind.

What I predicted about that Cincinnati wonder, "Bumpus" Jones, has come to pass. "Bumpus" is at home in Cedarville, O., resting and thinking about his precariousness of fame. Cedarville is also the native village of the Hon. Whitlaw Reid, candidate for vice president on last year's national Republican ticket. For awhile after Mr. Reid's defeat people in Cedarville spoke of "Bumpus" and Whitlaw. Now things have changed again, and it is Whitlaw and Bumpus. What is that old saying they find in Rome? "Tempora mutantur, et nos mutantur in illis." Well, it is the same way in Cedarville.

O. P. CAYLOR.

GUNTER, LOST BY A MISTAKE.

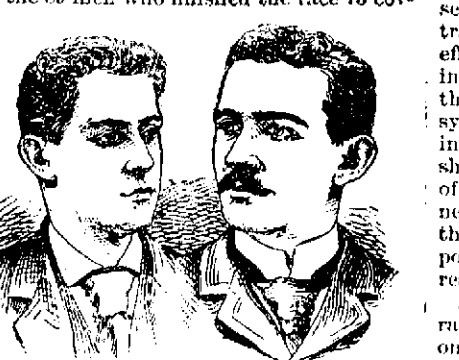
He Had the Pullman in His Grasp, but Made a Fatal Pause.

There are hundreds of thousands of bicyclists in America, but J. F. Gunther of the Lincoln Cycling club, Chicago, is probably the saddest man in all the vast army. The reason such thick, dark gloom en-



J. F. GUNTER. shrouds him is because he had the Pullman road race—the greatest event of the kind of the year—practically won and then lost it because he mistook a railroad truck for the finish line, and although leading the 330 starters by many rods stopped 400 feet from the tape. M. Nelson then overtook him and won the race before Gunther's friends apprised him of his mistake. Gunther, who is 23 years of age, had an 8-minute handicap, but was a rider of unknown ability, and few people imagined that he could come within 400 feet of winning the Pullman.

The stars of the Irvington-Milburn road race were Carl von Lengerke, the first man to finish, and C. M. Murphy, the time prize winner. Von Lengerke was not considered a probable victor, and yet he covered the 35 miles in the very fast time of 1 hour 18 minutes 31 seconds, which is only about 4 1/2 minutes slower than the American record of 1 hour 13 minutes 55 1/2 seconds held by E. A. McDuffie. C. M. Murphy won the time prize by negotiating the distance in 1 hour 15 minutes and 10 seconds and reducing the course record 2 minutes 1 second. Of the 89 men who finished the race 73 cov-



CARL VON Lengerke, C. M. MURPHY.

ered the course in the fast time of 1 hour 28 minutes, a truly remarkable showing. Murphy is a rider of many years' experience and brother of W. F. Murphy, the famous Brooklyn rider.

NEWS OF THE HORSES.

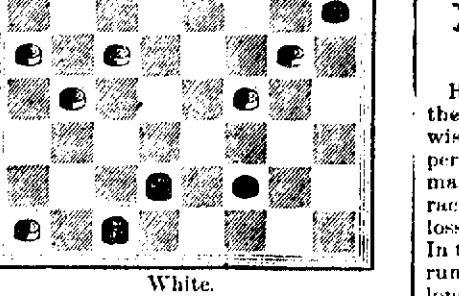
A St. Louis paper claims that that city's pawnbrokers furnish \$30,000 daily to poor people who pawn even their clothing to raise money for betting purposes.

The system of handicapping the trotters is carried to such a point in England that horsemen from this side claim a \$100 payoff that can trot in 3 minutes can win as much money as a 2:20 horse that has cost from \$2,000 to \$5,000.

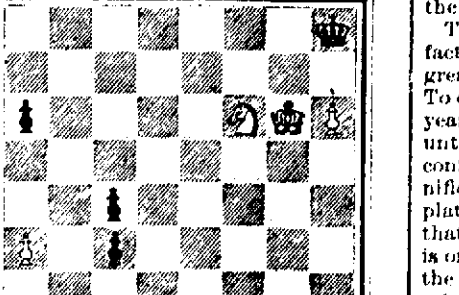
Long Stride, a famous Irish hunter, the property of the Monmouth County Hunt, has just immortalized himself by making the second greatest leap on record—a clear 34-foot leap from bank to bank across a pond at Hollywood, N. J. Birdcatcher once jumped 35 feet.

Among the swift trotters, Nancy Hanks, 2:04; Belle Vane, 2:05 1/4; Alibi, 2:10; Direct, pacer, 2:05 1/4; and Jay-Hoe-Sue, 2:06 1/4, are all of small size, while Krumlin, 2:07 1/4; Martha Wilkes, 2:08; Stimul, 2:08 1/4; Allerton, 2:09 1/4; and Nelson, 2:10, are large, several of them being over 15 hands high.

The most diminutive trotter is probably the bay gelding Billy F., that took a record in Iowa last fall of 2:30. He weighs but 640 pounds and is sired by a pony stallion of unknown breeding and out of a Shetland pony mare. He was bred in South Dakota.



White to move and win. Chess Problem No. 223—End Game.



White to play and mate in seven moves. SOLUTIONS.

Checker Problem No. 222: White, 1. 14 to 9, 2. 13 to 27, 3. 9 to 6, 4. 13 to 9, 5. 6 to 1, 6. 1 to 10, and wins. Chess problem No. 222: White, Key move, Q to K R 7.

RACING'S BIG REWARDS

How a Thoroughbred Has Often Won a Fortune.

BLOOD DOES NOT ALWAYS TELL.

E. T. Riddick Says the Yearling May Be Perfect in Conformation, Royal in Breeding and Magnificent in Price, but Turn Out a Selling Plater in Running.

Few people other than those directly concerned are today aware of the enormous capital invested in breeding, training and running the thoroughbred. Occasionally the public sees in the newspapers the mention of some large price for a thoroughbred and wonders where the purchaser will get his money back. Maud Hampton of the Dixiana stud, sold by that "prince of breeders," Major B. G. Thomas, to J. B. Haggin for \$10,000, brought her new owner in from the sales of her get just \$39,000 in four years. This is an example of what a good matron will do. The sale of the Nursery stud of the late August Belmont attracted more than ever before the attention of the public to the interest of racing. His stud brought the sum of \$830,500, and the horses in training were sold under very disadvantageous circumstances.

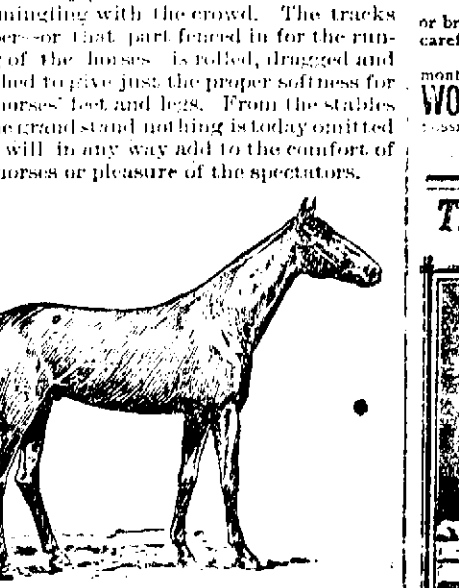


ISINGLASS.

Racing today all over the world is in the most flourishing of conditions. The first step toward the purity of racing has been taken in the formation of a board of control, every metropolitan track being represented. This board of control has licensed trainers as well as jockeys, and made an effort to do away with that heinous of racing men—the entrance of horses without the fee to pay for such entries. The credit system has plunged scores of nominators into debt, and the stupendous forfeit list shows the weakness, the true inwardness of the system. All the owners of the winners of big stakes can tell what a difference there was in the value of the purses reported in the papers and the amount they really received.

Another move of this board is to limit racing with betting to 30 days in every state on one track in a calendar year. This is what all reputable breeders pray for. Continuing racing on one track in all kinds of weather defeats the very first object of breeding thoroughbreds. The improvement of the horses and the absolute demoralization any community by bringing into it a permanent camp of idlers and gamblers.

The tracks that are today used for racing have been laid out and built to unsupervised safety to the jockey as well as to the horse. America is far ahead of any of the European countries in its accommodations for the public at the race tracks. The grand stand is filled with pleasant chairs so arranged that the entire course is at all times in view of the spectator. The stand is roofed over as well to shut out the sun as the rain, and there are retiring rooms, wide promenades, large private boxes and a huge betting ring open to any one who behaves properly for the small sum of \$1.50. It is roughly estimated that for the same privileges furnished by American tracks for \$1.50 one would be compelled to pay in England about \$2.50. There are luxurious clubhouses at all of the tracks, where members of the jockey club may have the very best of the market affords as well as only a view of the course without mingling with the crowd. The tracks proper—so that part fenced in for the running of the horses—is rolled, dragged and brushed to give just the proper softness for the horses' feet and less. From the stables to the grand stand nothing is today omitted that will in any way add to the comfort of the horses or pleasure of the spectators.



CHARADE.

Racing was and always has been furthered by those who love the horse and wished him brought to the highest point of perfection. It is today a question with many casual thinkers whether the dash racing of the present day has not caused a loss of stamina in our thoroughbred horse. In the old days horses were compelled to run heats of three or four miles, while the longest races of today seldom exceed a mile and a quarter. Those who study the performance of the thoroughbred know that the horses of today could distance any of the horses of even the last century on the 1st of June.

The 2-year-old is today the all important factor on the race course, and for him the greatest purses of added money are given. To obtain 2-year-olds it is necessary to buy yearlings or horses that have as yet been untied. The yearling may be perfect in conformation, royal in breeding and magnificent in price, but turn out a selling plater in running. Witness King Thomas, that as a yearling brought \$40,000, and yet is one of the bitterest disappointments of the lottery of racing.

On the other hand, Byron McClelland gambled on Sallie McClelland for \$2,500. She turned out a prize to the tune of \$50,000. The Morris stable paid \$25 for Russell as a yearling and won \$50,125 with him the next year. His Highness, that as a 2-year-old carrying 127 pounds won the Futurity, cost \$3,000 as a yearling and made Dave Giddon, his owner, richer by \$107,285 in one year.

Racing today, with nearly all owners of thoroughbreds is a business, and running the thoroughbred is fast becoming a science. The recent achievements of Charade, winner of the \$25,000 Metropolitan Handicap, and Isinglass, winner of the \$30,000 English Derby, show that the business pays well when it does pay.

E. T. RIDDICK.

Van Houten's Cocoa

BEST AND COOK FARTHEST—permits of its instantaneous preparation and render it Highly Digestible and Nutritious.

No Money Required of Responsible Parties to Commence Treatment.

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The Doctors describe the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a wonderful gift for any one to possess. Their diagnostic powers have created a wonder throughout the country.

The Electrostatic Treatment for all forms of Female Diseases, and the treatment of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood and Errors of Youth, is recognized to be the most successful method ever discovered as used by Drs. France & Ottman.



DR. OTTMAN THE CELEBRATED EXAMINING PHYSICIAN OF THE FRANCE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE.

38 & 40 W. Gay St., one block N. of State House, Columbus, O., Incorporated, 1886. Capital, \$300,000.

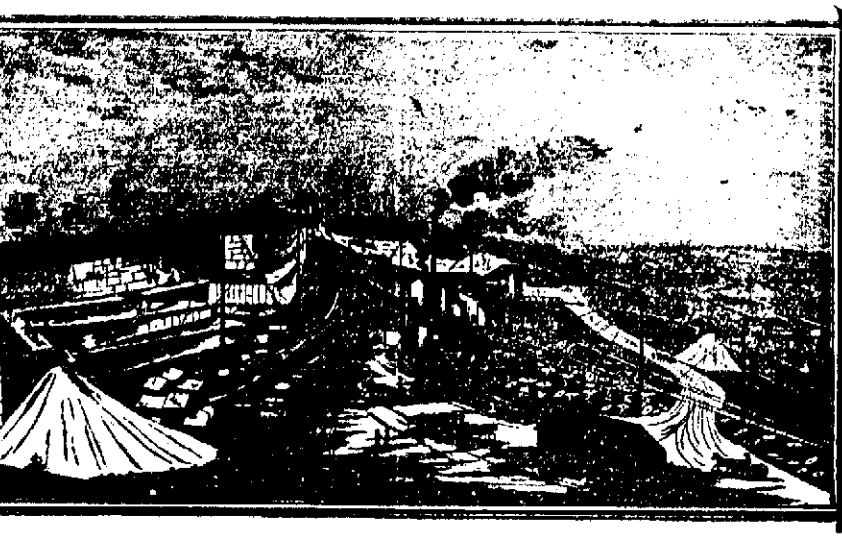
DRS. FRANCE AND OTTMAN, of New York, the well known and successful Specialists in Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Eye and Ear, on account of their large practice in Ohio, have established the FRANCE MEDICAL INSTITUTE, where all forms of Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases will be successfully treated on the most Scientific principles. They are assisted by a full corps of eminent Physicians and Surgeons, each one being a well known specialist in his profession.

CANCER positively cured without pain or use of the knife, by a new method. IMPORTANT TO LADIES—DR. FRANCE, after years of experience, has discovered the greatest cure known for all diseases peculiar to the sex. Female excesses positively cured by the new remedy, OLIVE BLOSSOM. The cure is effected by home treatment. Entirely harmless and easily applied. Consultation Free and Strictly Confidential. Correspondence promptly answered.

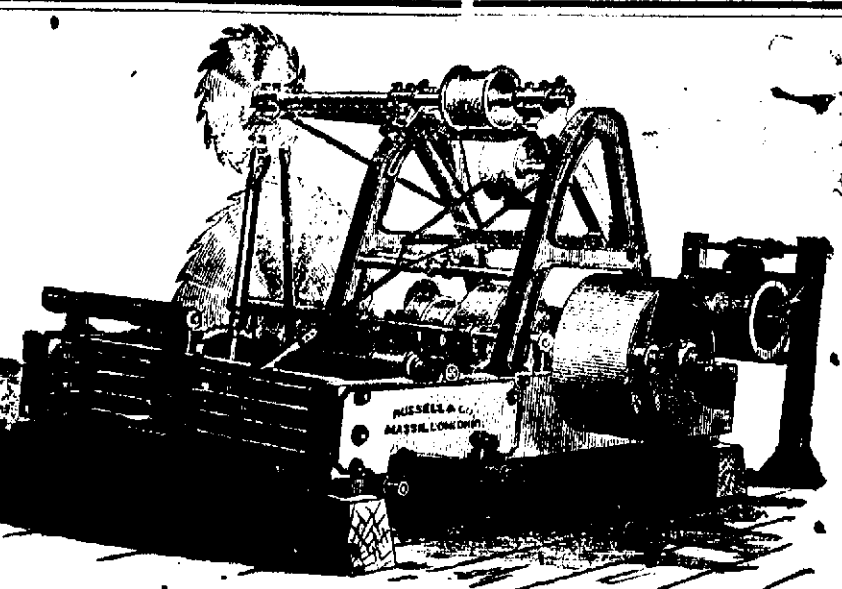
YOUNG MEN—Who have become victims of solitary vice, that dreadful and destructive habit, which usually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of exalted talent and brilliant intellect, may call with confidence. DRS. FRANCE AND OTTMAN, after years of experience, have discovered the greatest cure known for weakness in the back and limbs, involuntary discharges, impotency, general debility, nervousness, languor, confusion of ideas, palpitation of the heart, timidity, trembling, dizziness of sight, or goldens, diseases of the head, throat, nose, or skin, affections of the liver, lungs, stomach, or bowels, those terrible disorders arising from the solitary vice of youth—and secret practices, blighting their most radiant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage impossible. Take cure could thought before it is too late. A week or month may place your case beyond the reach of hope. Our method of treatment will speedily and permanently cure the most obstinate cases, and absolutely restore perfect manhood. TO MIDDLE-AGED MEN—There are many from the age of 30 to 60 who are troubled with frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight burning or smarting sensation, weakening the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examination of the urinary deposits, aropy sediment will be found, or the color will be a thin or milky hue. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is a second stage of seminal weakness. We will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and a healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs.

SEE EXAMINATION OF THE URINE—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring from 2 to 4 ounces of urine (that passed last in the morn'g preferred), when it will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination, and if requested a written analysis will be given. Persons ruined in health by uncleanly practices, who have trifled with them month after month, giving positions and important organs, should apply immediately. Delays are dangerous. WONDERFUL CURES. No experiments or failures. Persons treated by mail express, but where possible, personal consultation is preferred. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Address, Dr. France & Ottman, 38 & 40 W. Gay St., Columbus, Ohio. Telephone 111. Cor. 1st & 2nd Sts., B. 1.

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COUNTING ROOM—ONE FIFTH

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is delivered to subscribers in the city and surrounding towns at 10 cents per week. By mail, postage free, \$5 per year; \$2.50 for six months. THE WEEKLY INDEPENDENT, by mail, \$1.00 per year; 75 cents for six months; 50 cents for three months.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1893.

We are enjoying the change we voted for last fall. How do you like it.

When Hoke Smith was a plain editor man he dubbed the G. A. R. the Grand Army of Rasicals, and now he is chief of the department having the pension business in charge, all of which must please the veterans.

There seems to be a lull in the Navarre street railway movement. What is the matter with the town council of Navarre? Why have those able legislators failed to complete the various steps necessary to the granting of the franchise? That line should be in running order before fall.

Mansfield expects to grow, and it is ambitious in its ideas. Already Senator Sherman and another citizen have donated to the corporation a park on the edge of town, what constitutes the first link in which is ultimately to be a belt boulevard, extending around the entire city. The conception is magnificent, and at this stage in Mansfield's growth not unattainable. It would be a good thing if all towns gave more consideration to improvements of this character.

The Youngstown Vindicator, usually an intelligent newspaper permits itself to say:

"Ten applicants for positions in the postoffice presented themselves at the Central school building Saturday morning and went through the force of a civil service examination. The examination was under the supervision of Fred Turner and John Lloyd Jenkins, two as partisan Republicans as ever drew the breath of life, and Ray Osborn who is the solitary Democrat of the postoffice."

The Vindicator ought to know that the local examiners serve in a merely clerical capacity. They do not prepare the questions nor do they pass upon the answers. Absolute non-partisanship is maintained.

HELP FOR THE BANKS.

The action of the New York clearing house association, in determining to issue certificates as a temporary substitute for money is going to be a great factor in relieving the financial situation, which is now perceptibly improved.

The utmost care will be taken to prevent it becoming known, during the issue of these certificates, just what banks have taken them, as it might be construed into a confession of instability on the part of a bank by the outside public. In order to divert suspicion it is possible that some of the very strong banks may take out a lot of certificates and keep them circulating each day in settlement of balances.

In pursuance of this policy there will be no detailed bank statement issued during the pendency of these 10 U. S. collaterally secured, and only grand totals for the entire city banking community will be sent out. This will enable comparisons to be made with former weeks and with other years and yet prevent the precipitation of a run on any particular bank that may have shown a weakness.

RESPECT FOR LAW.

Waiving entirely the question whether base ball should or should not be played on Sunday, the ethical principle involved in employing the law to defeat itself should be denounced as wholly wrong, and those who lend themselves to an enterprise of the character named ought not to be sustained because of loyalty to an affirmative view of the first named subject.

The facts in brief are these: On Sunday last, two clubs desired to play ball. Fearing arrest and conviction, they planned their own technical arrest and gave bond for appearance before a justice known to begin sympathy with their views and who does not pretend to hold regular court, and who subsequently imposed a nominal fine. Being under bond before a competent official, when a city policeman appeared on the scene, with the expectation of making bona fide arrests, the latter was rendered powerless, and was jeered from the grand stand, while the ball game went on.

Judging from results, the course of events was perfectly regular. If law is the essence of common sense, as lawyers are disposed to insist when sitting at the banquet board, then the proceedings of Sunday must have been deficient in some essentials.

The conspiracy tends only to bring the law, which we are sometimes told is the bulwark of society, into disrepute, and reflects discredit upon the judicial integrity of the peace officer.

who holds a commission from the state of Ohio to fairly and impartially maintain its dignity and power.

Public sentiment may sustain the playing of base ball on Sunday. Probably it does since base ball is played on that day, throughout the United States. But the real issue that presents itself, and should not be obscured, is that of respect for law. If the action of Justice Henry B. Sibia commends itself in principle to any reflective citizen, then there must be a decadence in the common understanding of right and wrong.

PARTISAN NONSENSE.

The New York World contains a sensational story from East Liverpool, detailing the arrest, conviction and punishment of James C. Deidrick, editor of The Crisis, declaring that the same was simply because Deidrick happened to be a Democrat. It makes good reading, but is a deliberate misrepresentation of facts. Mr. Deidrick's fellow newspaper workers sympathize with him in his trouble, but that cannot alleviate the painful truth that his paper brought into question the reputation of a young and innocent girl, in a manner so flagrant as to demand the imprisonment of the writer. His Democracy had about as much to do with it as the Shah of Persia's diamond plume. The World dispatch also says: "When the news of the imprisonment of Mr. Deidrick was noised about there was a demand upon the legislature, in session last month, at Columbus, to check such actions as that of Columbiana's Dogberry. A bill was rushed through and is now a law which makes the truth of the publication under such circumstances a bar to conviction for libel."

The above is all humbug. The law was not framed as a result of Deidrick's trouble, and would have availed him nothing. The main difficulty to successful defense of the Crisis man was that the offensive allegations were not true.

Newman.

The brick works are running full blast every day.

Work at most of our mines has been reduced to about half time.

Miss Maggie Rummings spent Sunday with friends in East Greenville.

Peter Pollock, of North Lawrence, spent Sunday with Newman friends.

James Cooney, of Massillon, was in this place part of last week in the interest of his real estate.

Our "scouters" defeated a West Brookfield base ball team last Saturday 3 to 1, in seven innings.

Howell Williams and Harry Simmons, of Canal Fulton, made this place a social call while en route to Massillon last Monday.

Word was received here last week that Tally Evans, formerly of this place but now of Washington, had been severely burnt in a coal mine explosion but will recover.

The action of Russell & Co. in placing old man Cox on the retired list under pay for life, is certainly commendable. We venture to say that few, very few firms in this country can show a parallel case to Mr. Cox's.

Chapman Assembly No 164 K. of L. will give their first ball of the season on Thursday evening of this week. The committee in charge is perfecting arrangements for a good social time. Everybody invited. Tickets 25 cents.

Our Sunday school will give an ice cream and bazaar festival in the school house on Saturday evening, the 24th inst., the proceeds to go toward purchasing an organ. So turn out everybody and patronize a good subject.

The office of chief inspector of shops was re-organized June 1, and Governor Pattison immediately re-appointed Robert Watchorn at a salary of \$3,000 a year and expenses. Mr. Watchorn is ex-secretary-treasurer of the miners organization and will be remembered by our people as the speaker at our annual picnic, three years ago. "Bob" has many friends here who congratulate him on his success, in as well as out of politics.

West Lebanon.

Dr. Snively was married on the 1st day of June to Miss Wise, residing near Canton, who is spoken of as a very fine and intelligent lady.

Mr. M. S. Card tramped on a piece of glass last week, causing a very painful wound. He is in a precarious condition at this writing.

The members of the Lutheran church will hold a festival at this place on Saturday evening, June 24.

Miss Julia Reed has been confined to her bed for two weeks, being unable at present to help herself in any way.

Quite a number of our citizens attended the festival held at Mt. Eaton, last Saturday night, by K. of P. council.

Summer Weakness. And that tired feeling, loss of appetite and nervous prostration are driven away by Hood's Sarsaparilla, like mist before the morning sun. To realize the benefit of this great medicine, give it a trial and you will join the army of enthusiastic admirers of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Sure, efficient, easy—Hood's Pills. They should be in every traveller's grip and every family medicine chest. 25c. a box.

Friends are scarce, but if you are suffering with that horrible disease scrofula, you will find Sulphur Bitters will cure you as it did me, after suffering eight years, and paying out hundreds of dollars to doctors and druggists.—JEANNETTE HANSCOM, Troy, N. Y.

Fifty cents is a small doctor bill, but that is all it will cost to cure any ordinary case of rheumatism if you use Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Try it and you will be surprised at the prompt relief it affords. The first application will quiet the pain. 50 cent bottles for sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

HAD A TURKISH BATH.

THE COUNCIL SITS UNTIL NEARLY MIDNIGHT.

Solicitor Willison Reads the Advance Sheets of His Latest Contribution to Literature—The Road Roller Matter Settled at Last—Various Improvements Ordered.

The members of the city council, with the exception of Mr. Volkmar, who was absent, were given the benefit of a Turkish bath, Monday, during a session which lasted from 7:30 o'clock to 10:45.

The street commissioner's report for the two weeks ending June 17, for streets and alleys, \$148 68, and the commissioner's account \$98.75 was read and accepted.

Engineer Borton reported that street paving contractors, Lemmon & Loeffler had done work on Prospect street up to date, amounting in value to \$5, 136. On motion the report was accepted and the contractors awarded \$4,000 on account.

ORDINANCES.

The second reading of an ordinance accepting A. J. Ricks's addition to the city was followed by a suspension of the rules during the second and third reading of the measure and it was then passed. An ordinance authorizing the purchase for the city of the Ganewell fire alarm system, and the issuance of notes for the payment thereof, was read the third time by its title only, and then passed. Messrs. Lucius, Segner and Shoemaker voting no.

In reduction of an ordinance to assess a special tax on the abutting property owners to pay 98 per cent. of the cost of the recent street widening in Railroad street, between Erie and Main streets. Passed by a suspension of the rules. A similar ordinance was also introduced and passed to pay for 98 per cent. of the cost of the paving of Cedar street between Wellman and Main streets.

AGAIN THAT SWITCH.

Mr. Young called for a report from the street and alley committee on the matter of the East Main street switch. Mr. Matthews said the committee was not prepared to report and was granted another week. Mr. Segner, for the committee to whom the matter of the grade at the West Main street F. Wagon crossing was referred, was also granted further time.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were presented and passed:

To construct curbing and gutters on North East street from Chestnut to Cherry.

To lay an old Prospect street crossing in East.

Instruction the engineer to give Jas. Corns stakes for curbing and gutters in Chestnut street.

By Mr. Segner: To put an old stone crossing down on South East street at the intersection of Guide street.

Ordering property owners to lay stone sidewalks on both sides of Grant street, from Trent to Main, within thirty days.

By Mr. Lucius: Instructing the street commissioner to plug up a gutter on the Wooster road at the corporation line, to keep the storm water from flowing over the land of Henry Welter. Among the other resolutions was one proposing the purchase of Russell & Co., of a 12 1/2 ton steam road roller, which is to be completed within ninety days, the city to have the use of the fifteen ton roller, which it has been using, until the new machine is delivered. The city is to also receive all compensation deriving from the lease of the old roller during the said ninety days. The price is to be \$3,000 cash, with a guarantee of satisfaction, and Russell & Co. are to agree to keep the roller in repair for a period of two years.

Mr. Segner objected to passing this resolution in the above form and offered an amendment to the effect that the roller be paid for "when accepted by the council."

The Cameron and Matthews wanted the resolution to pass as read and said so very plainly, giving their reasons therefor.

Superintendent Heggen of Russell & Co. was in the lobby and on being called upon arose and said that the company would give a guarantee and would also agree to add to the machine any improvements which the firm may make within the next five years. He said that the new roller would be lighter and shorter, in order to more evenly distribute the weight between the front and rear rollers.

Mr. Cameron then offered an amendment to Mr. Segner's amendment to pay \$500 down and the balance after the completion of the roller. This was carried but Mr. Segner's amendment was lost, Mr. Young's being the only affirmative vote. Thus the matter was brought back to the original motion alone and this was finally passed.

THE DEPARTMENT RULES.

A series of rules governing the members of the fire department, containing instructions for the answering of fire alarms, was presented by Chief Burke. They were approved, and the fire committee were authorized to have copies printed and placed in the various engine and reel houses.

A TERRIBLE FALL.

What May prove a Fatal Accident at the Methodist Church.

W. H. Westgarth, a laborer, had a terrible fall Saturday, which may cost him his life. He was at work on a scaffold on the front wall of the new Methodist church building, and in some manner he stepped or fell off and struck his head and body on several large, sharp cornered dressed stones, twenty feet below on the ground.

He was carried to the office of Dr. Hardy, who found it necessary to sew up a terrible gash of three inches in length on his forehead. There are other injuries which may prove of a very serious nature. He was badly bruised about the chest and abdomen and is probably injured internally. To what extent however, can not be determined today. After attending to the injuries of Westgarth the doctor had him taken to his home in State street. Westgarth is a married man and has one child. It was only a few weeks ago that he returned from a visit in England and had only been at work at the church for one day.

THE REV. BURRY INSTALLED.

Appropriate and Interesting Services at St. Paul's Sunday.

By order of the Rev. J. G. Bu'z, President of the Eastern District of the Synod of Ohio, and by request of the congregation, the Rev. L. H. Burry, of Shelbyville, Ill., was installed as pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran church in this city Sunday morning by the Rev. S. P. Long, of Columbus, O., assisted by the Rev. L. F. Meyer, of Canton, O.

The services were begun by a suitable prelude, teacher Wm. A. Trapp presiding at the organ, followed by a song by the school children, when the clergyman appeared before the altar in their full robes and the usual responsive services were sung. Rev. L. F. Meyer then delivered a German address based on 1st Cor. 4. 15. He told first what was required of the congregation; second, what was required of the pastor, and third, why this was required of both. The Rev. S. P. Long delivered an English address based on Judges 3. 20, taking for his theme, "God's Message." The installation proper then took place, after which a select quartet sang a very appropriate German anthem: "Lancelust Gott Alle Lander." Then the congregation was dismissed with the benediction by the newly installed pastor.

The evening services were opened by a suitable prelude, E. H. Gleitsman presiding at the organ. An address in the English language was delivered by the Rev. Long who took as his text "True Discipleship of Jesus," from Luke 14-26 27. This was followed by another appropriate anthem entitled "I was glad." The sermons of both morning and evening as well as all the services were edifying and were well received.

The Rev. L. H. Burry, the newly installed pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church of this city, though for some years stationed in Illinois, was originally from Allegheny, Pa. He received his education at Capital University, Columbus, Ohio, at the same institution with Rev. S. P. Long. He was graduated in 1875 and afterward entered the ministry in 1881. In due time he was honored as was Rev. Long his predecessor, with the title of A. M. Rev. Burry and Mrs. Barry, who by the way, has not yet come among us, will be attached to our city not only on account of its worth, but because they have relatives in the vicinity.

At the church Sunday the altar was beautifully decorated with cut flowers and large audiences were present at both services. May God's richest blessings rest upon our pastor and congregation and may his labors result in the salvation of many souls.

A MEMBER.

ROBBED THE POSTOFFICE.

Navarre Visited by Burglars Last Night.

NAVARRE, June 19.—The citizens of Navarre were startled this morning on learning that the office of Postmaster Frank Corl had been entered by burglars and robbed last night.

At fifteen minutes past one o'clock this morning Matt Clemens, who lives near the postoffice, thought he heard a report as of something exploding, and arising looked out of the window. He saw a man crossing the square going toward the W. & L. E. station and another going up Main street in the opposite direction.

When Postmaster Corl arrived at his office to open it, he found that that task had already been performed. The lock of the front door of the room had been forced off and his safe had been blown open. Twenty dollars worth of stamps and postal cards, eighteen dollars worth of postage due stamps and five dollars worth of newspaper stamps were missing, besides some of Mr. Corl's personal effects among which were included three life insurance policies, fire insurance policies, deeds for his house and lot and for the post-office building and other papers of no value to others than himself or the government.

Later in the morning a quantity of special delivery stamps, money order advises and some certificates of deposit and building and loan papers belonging to Mr. Corl, were found on the river bank at the bridge below town. There is no clue to the robbers but it is suspected that some hard looking fellows, who were in the wake of B. Wood's circus, which exhibited here Saturday, were interested in the affair.

IT WAS A HOAX.

The True History About That Gold Find at Dalton.

DALTON, O., June 19.—Though the recently reported finding of a nugget of gold, while a party of workmen were excavating for a cellar, in Dalton recently is true, so far as the genuineness of the metal is concerned, yet the residents of that city who were so greatly excited over the occurrence, have now discovered that their dreams of vast fortunes will not be realized, and that they were victims of a hoax. The facts in the case are as follows.

It seems that the nugget found was genuine gold, which was brought to Dalton from the California gold fields many years ago. Some days ago, the owner took it to the cellar mentioned, and after rubbing it in with clay, pretended that he had only discovered it. The news quickly spread and every body in Dalton became greatly excited over the alleged find. Brushes were brought and the clay removed from the gold. The ground was thoroughly searched in the vicinity of the cellar for more of the precious metal, but of course none was found. The story has now finally leaked out as reported above.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, June 20:

Butler, Miss Lottie. Lantz, Miss Minnie Kay, Miss Emma. Wright, Mrs.

Butler, P. W. Hammond, Elmer. Culler, E. W. Hollinger, W. C. Miller, J. A. James. Gardner, Charles. May, Ray. Miller, James P.

FOREIGN.
Edwards, J. H.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

CLEMENT RUSSELL, P. M.

CANTON, June 19.—Through Attorneys Pease, Baldwin & Young, William Castleman has commenced proceedings against Taylor Clay praying for judgment in the sum of \$2,252 83, alleged to be due on promissory notes signed and given by the defendant.

Mary Clay has petitioned the common pleas court for a divorce from Newton Clay, charging him with gross neglect. The plaintiff also requests the custody of their child. Fording & Harris are the plaintiff's attorneys. For the benefit of tax payers the commissioners have extended the time to July 5.

Miss Ella Wikadal and Miss Ida Miller spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. William Hipp, in Massillon.

The Baptist church of this city will erect a \$2,000 church in Reedburg, Ill.

Emilie Ehret has been appointed administrator of the estate of Frank Ehret in Lawrence township, and Wm. Clapper guardian, of Effa E. Sefong, of Onaburg township.

J. A. Wann, of Canton, has been appointed successor to E. G. Willison, who resigned as assignee in trust for the benefit of the creditors of Frank O. McLain.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Richard James Jennings and Jennie Ball, of Canton; Charles Henderson and Carrie Fuchs, of Massillon, and Fremont E. Oyster and Lottie I. Gotlen, of Louisville.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Massillon second ward—Burton J. Miller to Paris R. Miller, lot No. 1694, \$350.

Perry township—William F. Ricks to R. W. McCaughey, lot No. 45, in Columbian Heights, \$350.

Lawrence township—George Hoover to Elias Miller, 36 38-100 out of eighty acres, \$2546.

Tuscarawas township—A. R. Hershey to Lewis May, lot No. 15, in Hershey addition, \$300.

Howells Mining Co. to Rachael Edwards, lots No. 23 and 24, in Highland addition, \$300.

Abraham Wingerter to Thomas W. Evans, eight acres, \$600.

CANTON, June 20.—Judge McCarty granted a divorce to Villa O'Della Smith, from Clarence Smith, this morning. Frank Reineck was the attorney for the plaintiff. The defense, though uncontested, was in the hands of Willson & Day. Alimony was agreed upon.

Samuel Burgett has been appointed administrator of the estate of Philip Stuerhot, of Canton, and Robert Fayler administrator of the estate of John Campbell, of Alliance. The will of Catherine Rice, of Canton, has been probated and R. A. Cassidy was appointed executor.

Marriage licenses have been granted to William Rush and Mary Jones, of Alliance; Jacob Rare and Sarah A. Martin, of Canal Fulton; Jacob Behra and Emma Linder, of Canton.

HE GOT NO DIVORCE.

Frank Miller, son of ex Engineer Miller, of Massillon, was not granted a divorce on Saturday. Everything looked favorable to a decree being granted when Judge McCarty said:

"Suppose divorce is granted you, do you expect to get married?"

"No," said Miller.

"When?" asked the Judge.

"Next Thursday, we are counting upon," said Miller.

The Judge then went into a little dissertation on divorce law in which he held that to obtain a decree of divorce the applicant must be guiltyless. The fact that this applicant had been courted by another woman with such fervor as have a wedding arranged in advance of the divorce was testimony against the applicant, and he dismissed the case.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Massillon, first ward, Mary Ricker to Joseph Simon, lot No. 944, \$550.

Sylvester Burd to Lank Zintemaster, lot No. 2148, \$900.

Massillon, third ward, Sylvester Burd to Martha Powell, 2 39 100 acres, \$330.

Perry township, William F. Ricks to George Goodhart, lot No. 98, in Columbian Heights, \$250.

Tuscarawas township, Henry J. Erb to Peter Spurr, 25 acres, \$100.

CANTON, June 21.—William Monroe has commenced proceedings in court against Benecette Walter, praying for

Pay the Price

Royal Baking Powder is shown by chemical tests absolutely pure and 27 per cent. greater in strength than any other. Many second-class brands of baking powder are urged upon consumers at the price of the high-cost, first-class Royal. These powders, because of the inferior quality of their ingredients, cost much less than the Royal, besides being 27 per cent. less strength. If they are forced upon you, see that you are charged a correspondingly lower price for them.

of the Royal

for Royal only

COURTHOUSE AND COUNTY

judgement in the sum of \$1,100. Monroe claims that Walter sold him a horse for \$1,000 which he misrepresented in every respect.

The case of the state of Ohio against James J. Clark, charging him with feloniously assaulting Gen. Sherwood upon the street some time ago, was heard in the probate court this morning and settled. Judge Fawcett fined Mr. Clark \$35 and the costs.

A marriage license has been granted to Michael Hutchinson and Mary Kiefer, of Massillon.

The wills of Louis Acker, of Lake township, and David Thomas, of Sugar Creek township, have been filed.

Matthew C. Freeman has been appointed administrator of the estate of Mathias Zoble, of Canton.

M. M. Bethell, of the firm Schramm & Co., is visiting his old home in Booneville, Ind.

THE APPROACHING SHAM BATTLE.

Buckley Post of Akron, and Canton Post of Canton G. A. R. have completed arrangements for a great sham battle on the fair grounds at Canton at 2 o'clock p. m. July 4th.

In the forenoon there will be a civic and military parade through the principal streets of the city headed, it is expected, by Governor William McKinley and official staff. At 2 o'clock will be fought a sham battle representing the battle of Missionary Ridge, in which eight thousand union soldiers and fifty thousand confederates were engaged and in which those world renowned Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Hooker, Bragg and Longstreet did some of their greatest work.

The comrades of Buckley Post will assume the role of the late rebels and will march into the field 500 strong led by David Ritterbach as commanding general. Canton Post will represent the Union Forces, and will outnumber the rebel forces two to one and will be led into the fight by comrade H. C. Griffen of Akron as commander of the union forces.

One hundred balloons, three hundred shots from cannon, three hundred harmless bomb rockets, six thousand blank musket cartridges and twelve thousand cannon crackers and thirty-four thousand admission tickets have been procured for the occasion and to say that the greatest sham battle that was ever fought will be fought on this occasion is only speaking the truth.

Battery F. 1st Regt. O. N. G. of Akron will leave that city on July 3rd with six cannon, gun carriages, caissons, baggage wagons, ambulances etc. and fifty horses and over fifty men and will march overland to Canton camping out at night about thirty miles from the latter city and joining the parade and going into the battle on the fourth.

Commander-in-chief Weisart and department commander Williams, G. A. R. and other distinguished personages have been invited and are expected to be present on this occasion.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Massillon second ward—Peter G. Albright to Austin Hardgrove, lot No. 39, \$250.

Perry township—William F. Ricks to Frank Albright, lot No. 62, in Columbian Heights, \$200.

Tuscarawas township—N. and M. Price, by sheriff, to William A. Evans, 50-100 acres, \$310.

He Reiterates the Denial.

It is a pleasure to again give Jacob Mauger the benefit of a statement published May 3rd, wherein he is entirely relieved of any responsibility for the attempted wreck of inter-urban cars on April 23rd. The statement was as follows: "Jacob Mauger denies vehemently that he had anything to do with, or even knew anything about the attempted wreck of inter-urban cars on the Yengling's hill grade. He says that he can prove by his family that after being elected from the Canton car Sunday, April 23, he reached home before the attempt could have been made. He says that he is altogether too kindhearted a man to contemplate so dastardly an act."

As a blood purifier the most eminent physicians prescribe Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the most powerful combination of vegetable alternatives ever offered to the public. As a spring and family medicine it may be freely used by young and old alike.

I have been troubled with chronic catarrh for years. Ely's Cream Balm is to only remedy among the many that I have used to afford me relief.—E. W. Willard, druggist, Joliet, Ill.

THE INDEPENDENT sees the good.

MR. KING IN MISSOURI.

Preparing to Erect a Fine \$25,000 Block.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this week by independent investigators.

R. H. Day is visiting at his home in Ravenna.

Hugh Geoghan is preparing to erect a dwelling house in Bank street.

Miss Louise Kister is visiting relatives in Hametown.

Mrs. C. O. Heggem and children are spending the week in Chicago.

William Rees, of San Francisco, Cal., is visiting friends in this city.

New telephone calls: Dr. G. H. Gove 208; residence of J. O. Putman, 209.

Mrs. L. Q. Hoover is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Malers, in Cleveland.

Mrs. George Miller, of Malvern, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Doddridge.

Mrs. R. T. Holden, of Cleveland, is the guest of Mrs. I. N. Dosses, East Main street.

Miss Ada Beckwith, of Toledo, is visiting Miss Odell Gaddis, in West Tremont street.

Mrs. Peter Kelley is spending two weeks with friends in Canal Dover and Valley Junction.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Killinger, of Jackson township, are visiting at Isaac Bachtel's residence.

The detailed plans for the new engine house have been received by city Clerk Bayliss.

Michael Ryder, of Chicago, has moved into the Thomas Myers property, in State street.

Milton Porter is home from Akron for a several weeks' visit with his mother, Mrs. W. S. Hays.

Charles Miller, of Wooster, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Miller, in South Erie street.

Mrs. Ada Felix of Monroe Falls, O., is visiting her parents, Mr. Benja-min Hall, Washington avenue.

Mrs. F. J. Stout who has been spending the week with her parents in Detroit, Mich. has returned home.

Mrs. E. P. Wise and little son went to New Berlin today to visit with Mr. Wise's parents for several weeks.

If somebody would rake off the stones on the Canton-Massillon road it would be in very good condition.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Heyman, of Wheeling, have returned after a visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Dillon.

The first piano turned out in Massillon by Meuser & Co., is now on exhibition in Geo. Snyder's window, East Main street.

D. E. Brubaker, of Canton, has been employed as instructor in the commercial department of the Massillon Actual Business College.

Cards are out announcing the marriage, on June 28, of ex-Representative John E. Monnot and Miss Laura Bartlett, both of Canton.

The Rev. Father Gobbels, of West Brookfield, has been ill with a severe attack of influenza, and for a week was unable to attend to his duties.

Miss Olara and Bessie Voshall of Canton returned home after spending a few days with their cousins Flora and Florence Welsh in Charles street.

Mr. and Mrs. Upton Rank, of Los Angeles, Cal., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Z. T. Shoemaker, in South East street. Mr. Rank formerly resided in Massillon.

The Independent Order of Good Templars will hold an open lodge meeting in the Mechanics hall, Friday evening, June 23, at which an ice cream social will be held.

W. Westgarth, the man who fell off of the Methodist church building on Saturday morning, is somewhat better today, and Dr. Hardy now believes that there is a chance for his recovery.

Mrs. Harriet Witt, residing one mile and a half east of the city, fell down a flight of steps into the cellar, at her home, last night, and dislocated her right wrist, beside breaking a small bone and bruising her head and shoulders.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hemperly are spending a few days in Cleveland, attending the commencement exercises of the Western Reserve university, in which their son William has completed a four years' course, and will graduate with the class of 193.

The regular meeting of the Perry township school board held Monday morning in Township Clerk Hemperly's office. Two new teachers, G. W. Gilliam and D. B. Galatin, were engaged, and the board decided to furnish the new school building at Genoa.

Mr. and Mrs. John Baker were pleasantly surprised at their home in Washington avenue, last night, by about thirty friends. The evening was delightfully passed, with cards and other games, and at a late hour luncheon was served, after which the guests returned to their respective homes.

A sneak thief found his way into one of the rooms occupied by the boarders at the Hotel Adriance, formerly the Wilcox House, some time between breakfast and dinner time. With the aid of a nail two trunks were pried open, and ten dollars in cash, shirts, collar, rings, pins and other articles were stolen. No clue. Police are investigating.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says: "Ex-Congressman Louis P. Ohliger, of Wooster, O., has entered Hon. D. D. Hare, congressman from the Wyandot district, into the gubernatorial race. Mr. Ohliger asserts that Colonel Isaac Harter, brother of the Mansfield statesman, assured him that there was a strong feeling for the Wyandot candidate. Mr. Hare had the proud honor of defeating ex-Secretary Charles Foster for congress three years ago."

It seems that an electric railway from Cleveland direct to the pleasant summer resort, Chippewa lake, is a possibility. George Anderson, of Detroit, and D. R. Cook, of Hastings, Mich., guests of the American House the last few days, have been in the city for the purpose, it is understood, of

purchasing the right of way for the proposed line. They departed for Detroit on Sunday with the intention of returning within a few days—Cleveland Leader.

WITTMANN-HOLTZMAN.

A Well-Known Massillon Man Married at Brookfield.

Julius J. Wittmann, a popular young man of this city, and Miss Caroline L. Holtzman, a prominent young lady of West Brookfield, were married Wednesday at 8:30 o'clock at St. Barbara's Church, in the latter place, by the Rev. Gobbels. Both Miss Holtzman and Mr. Wittmann have a host of friends in Massillon, the latter having resided here the greater part of his life, and the wedding was a brilliant affair. An elaborate reception was tendered the happy couple at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Mary A. Brandt, at 2:30 that afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Wittmann have furnished a house in Center street, in this city, which they will occupy at once. Many handsome and useful presents were received.

SENATOR STANFORD DEAD.

MENLO PARK, CAL., June 21.—Senator Leland Stanford died at midnight. He was the founder of the Stanford university, one of the wealthiest men in California, and had represented his state in the senate for several terms. His trotting stock was famous the world over.

Mr. Stanford passed peacefully away. Death was due to a complication of organic troubles which were not thought to be serious.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK FELT.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 21.—A sharp earthquake shock was felt here at 11:05 last night. It continued ten seconds.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 21.—An earthquake shock was felt here at 11:15 last night. It lasted a few seconds. Hundreds rushed into the streets.

Jacksonville and Charleston report similar shocks.

DYNAMITE OVER IN SPAIN.

MADRID, June 21.—Great excitement was caused last night by an attempt to dynamite the residence of ex-Premier Castello. One man killed and several badly injured in a panic at a circus near his residence.

Working Heavenward.

John Hendry was disappointed in not being able to secure the steeple climbers he had engaged to gild the ball on the top of the spire of St. John's church, and is now at work himself, proving that he is something of a steeple climber too. He constructed a long ladder inside of the steeple and pushed it out of the window that is seen about one-quarter of the distance from its base. The ladder now reaches up to the ball, and is lashed to the steeple. The interesting operation of gilding the ball itself will be undertaken, probably to-morrow, by Mr. Hendry in person.

That Road Roller.

After the passage, at the council meeting on Monday night, of a resolution authorizing the purchase for \$3,000 cash of a road roller from Russell & Co., it was found that the sum named was not available at the present time as the proper fund does not contain that amount. The old roller was, however, put in use this morning and arrangements will be made before the next meeting, to be held two weeks hence, so that the purchase can be completed. The present solution of the difficulty is that the city pay \$500 down and the balance in notes.

In Justice Paul's Court.

The case of the W. & L. E. Ry. Co. against Borden & Pepper for destruction of property was dismissed by Justice Paul this morning, at the cost of the railway company.

The claim of the case was made at the request of the prosecuting witness, Joseph Wambeck, a W. & L. E. superintendent.

Jacob Manger was fined \$5.00 and costs by Justice Paul yesterday morning for fast driving and cruelly treating a horse. Magner paid the amount and was dismissed.

They Welcomed Little May.

The members of the Massillon Barbers' Association assembled at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Werling, Monday evening, for the purpose of greeting their little daughter, May Werling, who is the first child born to any member of the association since its organization. An elaborate luncheon was served by the host and hostess and the evening was heartily enjoyed by all, and before retiring little May was taken into the order as an honorary member.

Death of Mrs. Kline.

Mrs. John Kline, sister of Louis and Fred Shauf, died yesterday afternoon, in the Akron hospital, before an operation to remove a tumor could be performed. The funeral took place this afternoon from the Ft. Wayne station. Previous to her marriage, ten years ago, Mrs. Kline resided in Massillon, where she still has many friends, who will learn of her death with deep regret. She was about 52 years of age, and leaves a husband but no children.

Judgement was Given.

The case of L. L. Volkmar, of this city, against T. and J. S. Teeple, to recover back wages, the sum of \$262, and \$45 balance due on a promissory note, was settled in Justice Peckinpaugh's court, in Wooster, last evening, by Volkmar being granted a judgement against the Teeples for the entire amount.

He Killed Himself.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Honduras Vice Consul Spies committed suicide this morning.

THE LAW BEATS THE LAW.

HOW THEY PLAYED SUNDAY BALL IN MASSILLON SUNDAY.

Manager Lippe Has Himself and Players Placed Under Bond in Order to Avoid Arrest and a Severe Sentence Under the Same Law.

When Manager Lippe, of the Russell team, announced his determination to permit his club to play a game with the Woodlands, of Cleveland, on Sunday afternoon, there was immediate objection from certain quarters. On Saturday night he was approached by Officer Harvey Seaman, who warned him that should he attempt to play ball the following day arrests would certainly follow under the state law governing Sabbath breaking.

Not wishing, as Commodore Powell once put it, to "trifle with the law," Manager Lippe sought legal advice with the result that he found he could use said law as a preventive measure against itself.

Accordingly the game was called at the appointed time, and the Russells went to the bat. Markel was the first batter and hit the third ball pitched, securing second base. At this point, Constable Shepley stepped upon the scene and exhibited a warrant sworn out by Dr. O. F. Porter for the arrest of the eighteen players their managers and umpire James Siffert. Bond was immediately offered by Jas. H. Hunt, in the sum of \$100, for the appearance later in the afternoon, of the players, before Justice Henry Sibila. The latter accepted this bond and the game was resumed. Dr. Porter's action in swearing out the warrant was of course, taken at the instigation of Manager Lippe himself.

At the end of the second innings Officer Seaman appeared and again warned Mr. Lippe to cease playing. The officer then left the grounds, but just as the sixth innings had been completed, he re-appeared at the box office accompanied by the other officers of the force and ordered Mr. Lippe to get his players together. The latter said "all right," and the officer started toward the players' bench to speak to the Woodland's manager. As he crossed the field he met Constable Shepley, who informed him that as the players were already under arrest he was too late to take any action against them. Seaman at first refused to believe that Shepley's warrant had not been served before the game was actually begun, but the latter referred him to Umpire Siffert and to the grand stand crowd, and the latter corroborated the constable in such a pronounced manner that Officer Seaman reluctantly gave in, and in answer to their derisive cries doffed his hat and bowed, remarking at the same time, "I did not know I was so popular."

After the game the players of the two clubs, their managers and Umpire Siffert, appeared before Justice Sibila and were fined one dollar and costs each. The Cleveland players started home on the evening train. The above case is the second which has been heard before Justice Sibila.

SONS OF VETERANS.

Dr. Gardner on the Ritual Revision Committee.

COLUMBUS, June 21.—The formal business of the state encampment of the Sons of Veterans began Tuesday with the reports of the officers, which showed the organization to be in excellent condition. Commander Muser reported that the order has increased slightly this year, having now in the state 206 camps with a total membership of about 4,800. The financial report showed that the receipts for the year were \$3,139.36 and the disbursements for that time \$3,038.45. The commander recommended that a three degree ritual be adopted, and for the purpose of having the ritual revised appointed a committee consisting of Colonel Gardner, of Massillon; William Luther Davis, of Cincinnati; W. I. Stubbs, of Greenville; Colonel Buckland, of Fremont; and C. W. Cable, of Nelsonville. Last night there was a reception in the hall of the Daughters of Veterans, in which the state meeting, took part.

Mr. Eaton.

Strawberries are in the market here at six and seven cents a quart.

The incubator hatches here are having bad luck of late, they averaging fifty chickens out of 220 eggs.

Rev. D. M. Christman, of the Reformed church, will preach his farewell sermon on Sunday, June 29.

J. J. Wampler resigned his office as post master at this place last February, and handed the office over to his successor, the 13th inst.

The Jr. O. U. A. M. will give a festival on the evening of July 4th.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Stouffer, of Canton, are visiting friends in town.

Joseph Shoup, a minister of the Mennonite church, south of town, who has been confined to his bed since last fall with cancer, had his left limb amputated last Thursday afternoon, but died the same evening. The funeral took place from his home on Sunday, and was buried in the Mennonite cemetery.

The Knights of Pythias held a festival here on Saturday evening; the net proceeds were \$61.00.

Mr. and Mrs. Perlee Levers, of East Greenville, visited in town Sunday, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wampler.

Mr. and Mrs. Geasinger, of near Wilmot, visited in town Sunday.

Mrs. B. A. Schaffly and Mrs. J. J. Wampler, attended a large quilting party last Thursday at Mrs. D. Wampler's, near Massillon.

It Will be Some Time Yet.

C. A. Stackford, engineer of maintenance of way, of the W. & L. E. Company, spent the day in the city, inspecting the work in progress at the new yards. Mr. Stackford stated that it would be some time yet before the work of laying rails would be commenced.

"I'm so nervous"—before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. "I'm so well"—after taking Hood's. Moral—"Be sure to get Hood's."

THE WAY OF THE TRANSgressor.

A Fish Story with a Moral for the Mischievous.

A story is being told among a select few of how two of the boys about town turned the laugh on a companion last—well, never mind what day of the week it was. These three friends started out with a horse and buggy, equipped for a day's fishing. One of the boys is not as enthusiastic or as successful an angler as the others, and after he had waited patiently for a nibble for half an hour or more he tired of his occupation and laid his pole aside.

The Sunday school teachers tell us that Satan finds mischief for idle hands to do, so the young man tried amusing himself by throwing stones into the water, much to the annoyance of his friends, whose sport was thus interrupted. After giving him due warning that they would throw him into the water if he did not stop his stone-throwing, they finally were as good as their word, and in spite of his struggles and protests pitched him in, clothes and all. Upon emerging he swore dire vengeance, and jumping into the buggy drove rapidly away, intending to leave the fishermen to walk home. They gave chase, however, caught the mischief-maker, summarily ejected him from the buggy, and the two men drove off, leaving him to trudge home, a distance of five miles, through the dust, with his wet clothes clinging tightly to his form.

The Welsh Mozart Glee Club had their musical entertainment on Monday night. The change of date is the cause that it was not well patronized. This club is all from East Greenville.

Mr. and Mrs. Baughman, of Massillon, visited with their parents here last week.

Mason Roebuck, of Massillon, was home a couple days last week. Mason is as good a shot as ever. He shot a bumble bee on the fly while here.

Messrs. Scott, L. and Charles Geiger, and John Hughes, of near Whitney, Pa., visited with J. M. Ficus and family. They are en route for the World's Fair, and left here Tuesday evening.

Indeed it is a shame the way the large strawberries crowd the little berries down in the bottom of the crates.

Ed Slusser, of Clyde, is visiting with his parents here, this week.

It has been reported that thieves tried to gain admittance to C. S. Wertz's house, one night last week. But as they had not retired they made quite a hasty escape.

Messrs. W. D. Harper, Dr. F. E. H. Pope, Peter Buchanan, William Wilson, Levi Rudy and Geo. A. Daguerre left this Wednesday morning for Lindsay, O., where their regiment, which is the 169th O. V. I., is going to hold their reunion today.

Elwood's circus was here on last Friday night and the attendance was not very good.

Barney Baird, who has been at Norwalk and is a fireman on the B. & O., is visiting in this place.

The drug store building of Joseph Surgis was sold by the sheriff on Saturday for \$625.

East Greenville.

Mrs. John Tombow, a former resident of this place, died at her home in Canton Saturday. Her remains were brought back for burial Monday afternoon.

Peter Grimmel, a boy sixteen years of age, climbed a tree on the McMillen farm for a crow's nest and fell a distance of thirty feet, breaking both arms and a leg. The boy is resting comfortably.

Dr. Kimber has gone to the World's Fair.

Phil Bretz had his thumb and two fingers taken off while coupling cars at the Forest mine Saturday.

Mrs. Speigal, of Cincinnati, is here attending her sister's funeral.

Mrs. Fortney, of Pittsburg, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ross Fortney.

Miss Sadie Hartman served ice cream and cake to quite a number of her friends Wednesday evening. All had a pleasant time.

It is Organized.

The Navarre Stoneware Company has been organized by the election of the following officers, capital stock being \$20,000: President, Emil Converse, Navarre; vice president, William W. Welker, Massillon; treasurer, Matt Clemens, Navarre; secretary, John V. R. Skinner, Massillon.

Corner Stone Laying.

The corner stone of the new infirmiry hospital will be laid on Sunday, June 25, 1893, at 2:30 p. m., at which time an interesting programme will be rendered. Addresses by Mrs. Caroline McCullough Everhard, of Massillon; Hon. Geo. E. Baldwin and Dr. J. F. Marchand, of Canton, will be interesting features of the occasion. An invitation to be present on this occasion is extended to everybody.

J. W. PONTIUS, T. O. PITTMAN, J. O. KRIEBAUM, Committee.

Dr. M. J. Davis is a prominent physician of Lewis, Cass county, Iowa, and has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine at that place for the past thirty-five years.

On the 28th of May, while in Des Moines enroute to Chicago, he was suddenly taken with an attack of diarrhoea. Having sold Chamberlain's Colic, cholera and Diarrhoea remedy for the past seventeen years, and knowing its reliability, he procured a 25 cent bottle, two doses, promptly cured him. The excitement and change of water and diet incident to traveling often produce a diarrhoea. Every one should procure a bottle of this remedy before leaving home. For sale by Morgenthaler & Heister.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Oint, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

One fare for the round trip between all points on the Cleveland, Canton & Southern road July 3 and 4. Tickets good to return until July 5.

THE GARING ACCIDENT.

MORE PARTICULARS REGARDING A W. & L. E. MISHAP.

One of the Best Railroad Men in this Section Loses One Limb—A Wife and Three Children Depending Upon Him for Their Support.

Within five minutes after it occurred, Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, THE INDEPENDENT's press was stopped to insert in the forms the news of the terrible accident which occurred to Kimball Garing.

Garing is a freight conductor in the W. & L. E. yards and his crew were at work shifting some cars loaded with machinery from Russell & Co.'s works. He was uncoupling some cars and was standing between two of them when his foot was caught by a brake-bar and he was thrown under the moving train. His right leg was so badly crushed that after he had been removed to his home in West Charles street, Dr. Hardy found it necessary to amputate the limb just below the knee.

A reporter called at the Garing home this afternoon and found the injured man resting quietly.

Garing has a wife and three children. The accident occurred near the W. & L. E. water tank between Main and Tremont streets.

"It has cured others and will cure you," is true only of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The medicine cures the medicine and the medicine cures the medicine. What better assurance could you have that a medicine will cure you than the fact that it has cured multitudes of others.

Are you insured? If not, now is the time to provide yourself and family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as an insurance against any serious results from an attack of bowel complaint during the summer months. It is almost certain to be needed and should be procured at once. No other remedy can take its place or do its work. 25 and 50c. bottles for sale by Morgenthaler & Heister.

Nervous Prostration.

A large manufacturer, whose affairs were very much embarrassed, and who was overworked and broken down with nervous exhaustion, went to a celebrated specialist. He was told that the only thing needed was to be relieved of care and worry, and have a change of thought. This doctor was more considerate of his patient's health than of his financial circumstances. He ought to have advised him to use Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve, the best remedy for nervous prostration, sleeplessness, dizziness, headache, ill effects of spirits, tobacco, coffee, opium etc. Thousands testify to cures. Book and trial bottle free at Z. T. Baltzly's.

Miles' Nerve & Liver Pills.

Act on a new principle—regulating the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new discovery. Dr. Miles' Pills speedily cure biliousness, bad taste, torpid liver, piles, constipation. Unequalled for men, women, children. Smallest, mildest, surest; 50 cents 25c. Samples Free, at Z. T. Baltzly.

Fourth of July Excursion Rates via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets at one lowest limited first class fare for round trip will be sold Monday and Tuesday, July 3 and 4, from any ticket station on the Pennsylvania lines to any other station on those lines within two hundred miles from station where ticket is purchased. The return coupon will be good returning until July 5, inclusive. Excursion tickets will not be sold to adults for less than twenty five cents, nor to children for less than fifteen cents.

Excursions in June to Points in Ohio via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold at reduced round trip rates from ticket stations on the Pennsylvania lines in Ohio to the following points on dates mentioned:

To Cincinnati, June 25th and 26th, good to return until July 1st, account Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

To Cleveland, June 28th and 29th, for the International Epworth League convention. Return limit July 3d.

You can learn all about these excursions by applying to the nearest Pennsylvania line ticket agent.

Do You Raise Crops?

If you do, drop in and see THE INDEPENDENT's Farm Ledger. Keep account of your time, oats, stock, wheat, and so on. It is a great work. Every farmer needs one. Price one dollar. But by subscribing for the WEEKLY INDEPENDENT (either a new subscription or a renewal) you can get the Farm Ledger and the WEEKLY INDEPENDENT for one year for one dollar. Drop in and see this splendid premium. It is well designed for its purpose.

Heart Disease Curable.

The truth of this statement may be doubted by many, but when Dr. Franklin Miles, the eminent Indiana specialist, claims that Heart Disease is curable and proves it by thousands of testimonials of wonderful cures by his New Heart Cure; it attracts the attention of the millions suffering with short breath, Palpitation, irregular pulse, wind in stomach, pains in side or shoulder, smothering spells, Fainting, Droopy, etc. A. F. Davis, Silver Creek, Neb., by using four bottles of Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, was completely cured after twelve years suffering from Heart Disease. The wonderful remedy is sold by Z. T. Baltzly. Books free.

CUT THIS OUT So that you know where to go for Bargains in Straw Hats &c.

AN EARLY CALL Will catch choice patterns in those elegant Star Percale Shirts at \$1.50, worth \$2.00.

A LEADING SPECIALTY With us is the Star Sash Vest, 75 cents up.

SOMETHING FRESH IN COLLARS (A Dude) This announcement is interesting to young men. Latest Chinook.

THE JUMP In raw silk was anticipated by us, and we offer an elegant line of Flowing End Knots, Four-in-Hands and Windsor at 25 and 50 cents.

OUR LEADING HAT For this season is the old favorite—in a new shape the much talked of Yacht Sennit—Only \$1.00, worth \$1.50.

A TIGHT SQUEEZE For those fine Old Rose Balbriggan Shirt and Drawers at \$1.00, actual value \$2.00.

BEST ON EARTH Is what mothers say of our 25 cent Boys Fast Black Bicycle Hose.

SPANGLER & CO., Strictly Hatters & Men's Furnishers.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CRESCENT SWEATERS.

We welcome honest competition, but when a competitor boldly claims that official tests show all other baking powders inferior to his in purity and strength, it is simple justice to state that Official Reports show that this so-called "absolutely pure" baking powder really contains ammonia. That the public may know who tells the truth we give the actual figures from the

Latest Official Reports

on baking powders.		CARBONIC ACID GAS, (leaving power.)	
CLEVELAND'S SUPERIOR. (pure cream of tartar powder.)		NEXT HIGHEST. (ammoniated powder.)	
OHIO FOOD COMMISSION.....	12.80		11.80
N. J. DAIRY COMMISSION (AVERAGE).....	13.54		13.31
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT REPORT.....	12.57		11.55
U. S. GOVERNMENT REPORT.....	12.58		12.74
AVERAGE: 12.87		12.30	

QUAINT OLD HAVANA.

MEN, MANNERS AND DOLCE FAR NIENTE AT CUBA'S CAPITAL.

The Soldiers, the Marines and Their Uniforms—A Scene on the Quay—Stores, Stands and Prices—The Disposition and the Sports—Curious Customs.

[Special Correspondence.]

HAVANA, June 10.—The American who sets foot for the first time on the dock at Havana is apt to exclaim, "Where am I at?" The people around are strange, the buildings strange, and even the dogs bark in a strange language. What is not Spanish is Italian, and everything smacks of the warm sun of the old world. The most noticeable objects that present themselves in all localities are uniformed men. A marine stands sentry at the entrance to the government dock. He is very neat in his suit of grayish blue, with a dark blue, broad stripe down the trouser leg. He has a white cap, with visor and rounded top. He is armed with rifle and pistol. Just beyond him and in striking contrast are two soldiers. The soldiery acts as a police force. The uniform is of the same light blue, but a scarlet band is along the trousers' seam, and the blouse is ornamented with scarlet.

The cap is trimmed in red, with the blue background, and is higher than that of the marines. A broad brimmed straw hat, looped up at one side with a cockade, is also worn. A broad belt supports a great pistol holster in front and a little box containing cigarettes and other necessary articles. A cartridge box is placed behind. A sword completes the equipment, with sometimes a rifle. These soldier police stand in pairs on every corner. Intermingled with these uniforms are many others—officers in army and navy, cavalry, artillery. Government officials are distinguished by suits of the prevailing cool blue and the straw hats.

The uniforms used in Cuba appear very sensible. They look cheap beside those of the United States army or navy. The cloth resembles cambric and is light and porous. Although the soldiery are not straight and flat backed, as are the Americans, their uniforms fit well, are clean, and their shoes are nicely blacked. The men stationed in Havana are said to be volunteers and loyal to the government.

The gate that leads from the wharf to the street is a wonderful place. All sorts and conditions of men pass through it—half naked sailors and foreigners in loose, bright colored jerseys and little round caps and wearing no shoes or stockings; graceful and handsome creoles, negroes of all ages and in all stages of dilapidation, rotund Spanish officials full of wine and good meats, beggars, gambolers hastening in conscious dignity to the dock, jack tars in blue trousers, wide at the bottom, and white shirt with rolling blue collar, others in white duck and once in awhile come some women with fan and lace shawl. Chinamen and coolies and many a nondescript complete the motley procession.

The streets of Havana are said to be narrow. A person does not appreciate this until he traverses them. In the older portions of the city one vehicle has difficulty in passing another. The sidewalks are about 3 feet wide, and the pedestrian is continually being crowded off by people whom he meets. These Havans do not always go to the right, as we do. They saunter along regardless of any one else. With true Spanish effusiveness, the young men walk with their arms around each other's shoulders, as do schoolgirls in the United States.

A Havana street is a most bewildering sight. Here is a countryman astride of a mule and with a pannier on each side of it. He has the machete at his hip. There is a yoke of oxen harnessed in a most peculiar fashion to a 2-wheeled cart, and here are three mules loaded down with harness and tassels and driven by a swarthy red capped stripling perched on the cart behind them. Naked children stand in doorways, and almond eyed wenches jabber in groups. The houses form one continuous line and have gratings instead of doors and windows, so the interiors are visible to every one. The structures are cool, but much resemble a jail. The streets are paved with round stones, and the vehicles raise a great din. The smells are awful. Rotten fruit, stagnant water, filth of all kinds, contribute to make one grand frangipani.



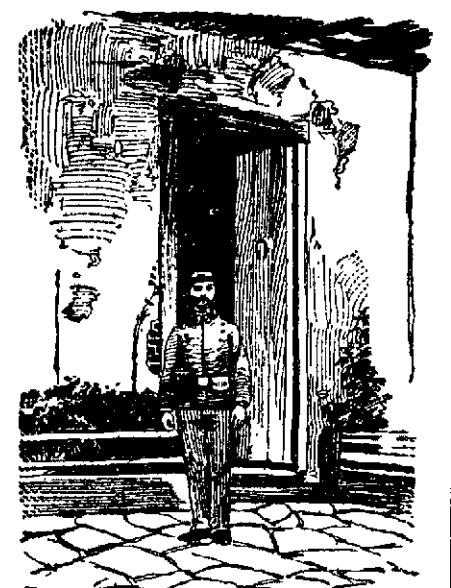
ALONG THE WHARF.

The stores are small in area and open to the street. Often a raised platform runs along under the awnings, and outside of this is the sidewalk proper. An American is easily picked out by the residents. Even the children recognize him. Probably he moves too fast for any other nationality. It is his misfortune, as he is unable to obtain the worth of his money. In all business transactions he is charged the most outrageous prices. A bumboat man wants 50 or 75 cents and will finally come down to 20 cents. Fruit and all merchandise take a sudden rise in value as soon as the American puts in his appearance.

One thing there is of which Havana may be proud—her facilities for transferring parties from one place in the city to another. Street cars are not included in this. They are drawn by three mules and move very cautiously. But stand where you may you can obtain a carriage instantly. There are hundreds of them

resembling victorias and drawn by one horse. The driver never asks for patronage. He sits half asleep on his seat and pays no attention to any one in particular. He is a great contrast to the cabbies who greet you in any city in the States. If you want him, make a strong sibilant sound through your teeth and beckon. There is no competition, and the one you want is unmolested when he approaches. He drives you anywhere in the city for 20 cents, and the fare for two is the same.

The great market is an appalling jumble of strange figures, curious fruits, fish, etc., and dreadful odors. It is a vast maze, all full of booths, presided over by every nation under the sun and containing fruit, poultry, fish, articles of wear, confections, jewelry, all manner of wonders natural and artificial. All Havana is seen there purchasing up and down the passageway, and a babel of tongues assails the ear.



A SOLDIER POLICE.

Give a Cuban a cigarette, a pair of patent leathers and something to drink, and he is happy. He is easily accommodated in the least respect. Open cafes with wide pillared platform in front are very numerous. Little tables are placed on every convenient spot there, and the citizens sit and drink. It is said that Havana produces the best cocktails in the world. Certainly many of her drinks are admirable. Nearly every one who occupies the tables is playing dominoes. This is especially true of the cafes frequented by the sailors and lower classes.

No matter what hour of the day or the first half of the night you choose, you will find the countless houses crowded with men eating and drinking. And yet the Havana usually has but two meals a day—breakfast at noon and a hearty dinner at night. The hotels are built around a court, and every room opens on this or on the world outside. A broad terrace circles the upper story, and on it are various samples of tropic vegetation and often several screaming parrots. A room on this floor is extremely comfortable, having exit both on court and terrace. Candles are sufficient light and are the only illumination obtainable in many hotels.

Havana is dissolute, and the fact is well known. Let the stranger be conducted through the city after nightfall. The number of scarlet women is shocking. Blocks and blocks of streets in the business center can be traversed, and in every doorway is a proprietress. Gambling is a mania with the residents of Cuba. In Havana a bull fight is an occasional Sunday amusement, but cocking mains, baseball games, horse racing and other devices are in full blast each Sabbath. Owing to this passion and the hot blood of the people the knife is often used with deadly effect.

The new portions of Havana are a pleasing contrast to the old ones. The streets are wider and the dwellings more respectable. The one thing that makes life bearable during the heated term is the parks. These are plentiful and in the evening are converted into promenades and drives. Fountains and statuary lend a charm.

Taking a first sight of Havana the stranger, especially the young man, is inclined to desire to live there. But after he has satisfied his eyes with the panorama of people and street scenes and his interior with tropical fruits and drinks and peppery food his nose cries "Enough!"

Ed L. SABIN.

A Briton's Bouquet of B's.

Here is a sample of English political comment from the London Daily News: "Bury Boy" brought before British burgesses bill banishing brewers' booze booths by ballot box. Brewers, believing benevolent British Bung's backer, bellowed blusteringly, beseeching Bacchanalian brothers bestir briskly, bestowing backsheesh broadcast, because bibulous boys by braying bravely bias body-politic. Brewers bespoke battlegrounds; by big bills besought Britons beware; Bung beamed benignantly, bestowing beverages—beer, brandy, bovrii—broadcast bountifully; bewailing busy-body beer-stopper's boisterous bill. Big, brilliant banners, blazoning Bung's belief, borne by Burg's beauties, blown by balmy breezes, betokened battle. Battered battalions, begrimed, beery-bravely backed "bobbars" bearing banners. But behold! Battleground broached beforehand by beer-stoppers; brewers baffled; Bung-led Bacchanalians busted because Bung bungled.

Punished For Evading Jury Duty. In Pittsburgh recently a gentleman who was called to act as juror in a murder trial was excused for cause, as he swore that his mind had been made up from his reading of the public journals, but when he confessed that he did not desire to act as a juror because he had important private business the judge ordered that he should remain idle in the courtroom throughout the trial.

Seventy-one New Orleans ladies have formed a league with the pledge: "We, the undersigned ladies of New Orleans, promise never to wear a hoopskirt. If we break this pledge, we will pay \$2 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children."

HOW TO BE STYLISH.

WEAR A BOLERO JACKET AND AN UMBRELLA SKIRT.

Olive Harper's Discourse Upon the Latest Fads and Foibles of the Fair Sex—A Pretty Cotton Gown and Other Elegant Trifles.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, June 15.—Given a pretty and fresh cotton gown, chambray, crepon or challie, or indeed any other of the dainty summer fabrics, however plainly made, a dressy and even elegant gown can be made of it in a few minutes by the addition of a fancy jabot collarette,



THE AIRY WILES OF WOMEN.

and a crushed empire belt or stylish sash of some kind. Every lady ought to try to supply herself with as many as possible of these elegant trifles, which add so much to a simple gown and enrich a more costly one.

And the beauty of these is that any one can make them, and it is surprising how many bits of lace or silk or ribbon will be found that can be used. One of the prettiest little fichu collars that I have seen was made of a piece of blue china silk that had done its duty for two years as a carriage blanket for a baby. This was washed and ironed, cut into shape and bordered with some lace that had also seen years of usefulness, and it was sewed around the edge of the silk and the whole gathered into a collar made of the same covered with the lace. The folds were left to fall free into a point in front and back. A prettier fichu could hardly be devised.

In all the best stores there are endless varieties of these dainty accessories to the toilet, and an occasional glance at them will show the ingenious young lady just how to make them.

One day I was in one of these large stores, and a stout and very richly dressed lady came sweeping up to the counter, and sitting down with some diffidence on the stool said, "I want to see some of them fishers." The saleslady looked dazed and could not quite understand what was required, and the stout lady got up in a huff and walked off to find the superintendent, and I thought it would do no great harm if I said just here that fish is pronounced *feshin* and not *fisher*, for not everybody has had the advantage of a secondhand copy of "French as She is Spoke."

Another handsome arrangement of lace and silk is a narrow girdle of some soft material and to that set up a width of 10-inch point de gene lace, gathered at the bottom, but coming straight across the bust and back and fastening under the arms. There are two epaulets of cap wire, on which is sewed a very full fall of the same lace, forming epaulets caps to the sleeves. This can be worn over any tight waist, and as waists generally show signs of wear first at near the waist and bust line this arrangement freshens up an old gown and makes a new one more ornate. A standing collar covered with lace would be an addition to a corsage garnished with this pretty device, but some young ladies like in summer particularly to have the neck uncovered.

Another very pretty fichu is made of pale rose pink florentine silk, gathered around the neck and then drawn into a small puff, bordered with lace and trimmed with a ribbon bow in front.



A STYLISH COMBINATION.

A liberty scarf is one of the quaintest and most charming pieces of neckwear possible to devise. It is of crepe lisse silk mull or cotton mull, or it may be of cream liberty silk. It is a piece 3 yards square, simply hemmed and tied in a loose knot over the bust. It should be pulled slightly bias, as it is thrown around the shoulder, which will leave the ends irregular, and they will fall into graceful lines. This is suitable for all ages. The wrinkled empire belts are made by fitting the waist with a piece of tail-

or's buckram and having bone casings in front and back, also on the sides to keep it firm and straight. The edges should be bound with some of the sash material, and then the surah or other goods should be gathered to the joining place and the wrinkles tucked invisibly but firmly to all other parts of the belt. The edges are left folded to form ruffles as a finish, or rosettes of the same stuff or ribbon or buckles can be used to close it. The belts may be high and pointed or narrow and straight.

Another almost necessary addition to a woman's wardrobe just now is the soft silk blouse or shirt waist, and the bolero, Eton or figaro jacket to slip on over it. A few years ago it would not have been right, according to Mrs. Grundy, but now it is just right to wear a blouse in the street. A silk blouse, a bolero jacket and an umbrella skirt form a favorite combination now. Some of the blouses are of plaid surah, some polka dot foulard, but more quite plain or iridescent taffetas, and some again are of zephyr gingham.

OLIVE HARPER.

THROWING THE LASSO.

Pueblo Indians Are the Most Daring and Skillful Throwers in the World.

[Special Correspondence.]

LOS ANGELES, June 10.—The east is now being overrun with "cowboys," who claim to be the "only original" riata throwers. This art, like most everything else that the far west has, was taken or rather learned from the Mexicans and the Indians. The Spaniards are most graceful of all horseback riders, and those of the far west are the most skillful and daring. But the Pueblo Indians are even more expert than the Mexicans.

The Pueblo villages of New Mexico have a mounted police, whose former duty it was to hunt down horse thieves, mainly the Apaches, Maricopos and an occasional American. When the conquering Spaniards came three centuries ago, they found the Pueblo ranches protected by these mounted police, armed only with a riata and a knife made of bone. They also caught criminals with the lasso. While in hot pursuit the Pueblo policeman would throw his lariat of 75 or 100 feet, the "loop" encircling the fleeing prisoner's body. The thrower would at once tighten the coil, and unless the prisoner slackened the pace of his horse he was perhaps drawn backward over the horse upon the ground.

The lariat was thrown in such a manner that the loop pinioned the rider's forearms to his side, and he had very little time or elbow room for action or resistance. If the thrower by miscalculation or otherwise lessens the prisoner around the neck, he at once throws up his hands and attempts to unloose the coil or prevent it from being drawn too



THROWING THE LASSO.

tightly. Frequently they are dragged and choked to death in this manner, and the cacique of the village acquits the officer.

The Tiguas, living near Albuquerque, are probably the most expert lasso throwers of all the Pueblo tribes. The duties of the police are also to drive cattle and horses from the fields. The little stone fences 2 or 3 feet in height are not much protection, and when the ox jumps over and begins to tread out the corn and potatoes the mounted officer showers stones at him from a little pouch which he carries on his saddle. If these and a peculiar shrill whistle have no effect, he then tries what virtue there is in the lariat. At the average distance of 50 feet he can throw the loop around the hind feet of a bovine, and by a quick jerk throw him hors d' combat.

The horse must be trained. He must be taught to obey the slightest signal to slacken or quicken his pace when the lariat has been thrown. A slight mistake of the horse would be fatal to success, perhaps hurtful to the rider, and should he slacken his pace at the moment a fleeing criminal is lassoed it would be certain death. The horses are also taught to stand at the slightest pressure on the bridle, and I have seen at the Tigua village horses brought to a full stop from full speed within the space of a saddle blanket. On field days at this village there are seen the finest feats of horsemanship ever witnessed anywhere.

In lassoing a steer the horse is taught by a signal to stop short as soon as the lariat is thrown, take a step or two backward and brace himself stanch on his haunches. At this moment the thrower tightens the coils and checks the running steer, throwing him to the ground. One end of the lariat, which is from 75 to 100 feet in length, is tied around the pommel of the thrower's saddle, so that when he throws the loop he seizes the lariat near where it is tied and begins to haul in, like a fisherman when he has a bite.

The lariat is peculiarly constructed. The green hide of a beef is soaked in brine for two days, the hair is rubbed up, and the cutting is done in a circle, beginning in the middle and continuing in rings until the entire hide is cut up. This long string is then stretched by means of weights at each end until the stiffness is taken out, when it is plaited into a rope or riata. Four strands are generally used. It is greased and otherwise treated until the leather becomes soft and pliable, and of course is much better than a grass rope. The Pueblo Indian will sacrifice his household gods, and even his pony, but not his lariat.

J. M. SCANDLAND.

It is always of interest and value to one lady to know just what another lady does when both are placed in precisely similar circumstances. That which brought health, comfort, happiness, freedom from pain and relief from long and wearisome sickness for one person is certain to do so for another.

PLEASE READ THE ADVICE OF AN OHIO LADY.

Dr. J. R. MARCHISI, Utica, N. Y. Dear Sir:—When your samples came I was under care of two good Physicians, being treated for female complaints combined with urinary troubles a several years standing. After taking the samples I felt like a new woman, but fearing a relapse and wishing to continue to a perfect cure, I purchased a bottle of your Druggist. I never expected to see a well day again, but am cured. I advise all suffering women to try your Wonderful Uterine Catholicon and Cleansing Wash.

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Dr. Platt's next visit will be about July 18 to 20. Wait for him.

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For 1893

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HE REVIEWS THE MANUSCRIPT OF SOME CORRESPONDENTS.

The Man Who Wants Some Points on a Comic Oration—An Essay on Books—Different Kinds of Books—Poetry by an Unknown.

(Copyright, 1933, by Edgar W. Nye.)
Recently I have received a number of communications, both prose and poetry, all asking me my opinion of the work. I select a few of the most pronounced. Some of them I have changed a little to make the lines run more smoothly, just as great editors every little while add sentiments of their own to my work, thus giving currency to ideas that otherwise would be killed by the printer.



People often wonder why editors look so drawn and sad. It is not lack of food that gets the editor down so, but the criticism he hears in the composing room and the rasping of the printer's steel rule on his case. If the editor could suspend the rules in these cases, he would not suffer so.

Andrew A. Smith, inventive genius, counselor of new and practical ideas and dealer in hard and soft coal," writes a good hand, but his piece is too sad, and there is a remoteness about the points that would make the use of the oration, especially in a hilly country, impracticable and no good.

Alick Van Passerup of New Berlin, Union county, Pa., writes as follows:

Mr. Nye: I have been requested to deliver a comic oration at Central Pennsylvania college on the 18th of June. I thought perhaps you would have a few words that would be amusing to our audience. I am going to state in my oration that I have been corresponding with you and give them your answer if you wish in my oration.

It would be better, Alick, for you to deliver your first comic talk and be killed now than to wait 20 years and suffer all that time. Just do the best you can, and between whiles and while you are thinking of other comic thoughts you can wipe the rochefort cheese off your glasses.

Anything comic should be spontaneous. If you succeed, I will get you to write a lecture for me that would be comic. I never could. When you said you would deliver a comic oration and then put your trust in me for the material, Alick, you tumbled the ball—made a bad play—lost a tally and corked yourself.

N. B.—Leave your best suit of clothes at home when delivering a "comic oration." Then you will have something to wear the next day.

We next pass on to speak of another young man who aspires to more serious literature. He writes as follows, the name only having been changed for the sake of his little sister and a couple of parents who ought to know better than to bring him into the world and then encourage him to write for the press. I should be glad to share these pieces if they will take the trouble to call at 32 Vesey street during my office hours there, which are from 9 a. m. to the forenoon to p. m. in the afternoon. He says:

DEAR EDITOR: I have sent my composition of my own composition, which I wrote at the age of 17. By the way, I am now 18. I will ever make a poet of it, but I have written a large number of compositions of prose and poetry. Have taken a fancy to writing ever since 12 years old. Please inform me all you can about this matter. I am, Sir, Bill Nye.

Then follows the article on "Books." It gives me to be compelled to sit in judgment on such a work, but some one must do it. I violate no confidence in saying that he is the Judge Cobb of literature, and that the great problem of attests is with him resolved. I have endeavored to give it more clearness of diction, but without success. Here is the treatise.

BOOKS.
Books are a very useful thing for mankind. They help cultivate the mind and strengthen the memory. Their chief use is popular to every cultivated or uncultivated memory a part of the chief source of knowledge is derived from books.

Suppose for instance you child was suffering from disease and you knew not what in your power of thought what to give to relieve him what must be done in this case why a search for a knowledge of medicine to relieve him or her suffering.

Where will that knowledge arise from why if there is a book treating on disease and a cure which can be provided by preparation for his child the cure will be in his or her suffering. Where would the knowledge in that case come from from a book.

The ordinary books of the present day are divided into two classes, good books and bad books. A good book contains that which is pure and sentimental what will enliven the mind in full store and a good book pertains to useful knowledge that which is a true event or that which might possibly happen. While on the other hand a bad book contains untruthful reading, that which kills the mind or character. I am, Sir, Bill Nye.

some cases we might learn something we did not know or think.

What shall we say in reply to this letter?

In his division of books of course he has made a mistake. Instead of dividing books into good and bad books, I should divide them into books which will or will not elevate a child if used at table in the proper spirit. Even lude books may do this.

I had sent me at one time a large, beautiful book called "The Guilty Crime" and written by a young girl. It was not a lude book, though it went into the social problem a little deeper than I had, being a busy man anyway, with no time to be morbid, but my son for three years at table used that book to elevate himself, and now he is what's called a half back at one of our best colleges.

When we speak of books, we should define the question of what we are going to use them for. I had a second cousin killed in Maine two years ago by a blow on the head with a book which was pronounced by Mr. Winter to be "flat, inane and utterly weak."

I had a set of encyclopedias once, 20 volumes of it, with no information in them, and yet when I was lying with a broken leg on an old hospital bed in my own room, and the bed broke down, leaving me on the gable of my head, with the broken leg in the air, held there by a pulley and 10-pound weight extension, kind hands slowly built up an abutment of cyclopedias till I once more rested in a horizontal way.

All this was due to a cyclopedia, which, as Gene Field, who had one like it, told me, always referred him to "Maturity" when he hunted in it for "Baby," and it was eight years before he got the maturity volume. He also said that when he hunted for "Apple" he was referred to "Pomology," a book that came seven years after he quit farming.

I close with an effort in verse, not giving the author's name, as I desire to bring the author out gradually. If the piece be well received, I may use more of them.

You will be surprised when you hear what the author's name is. The first one who guesses it, by enclosing \$10, will get the true name of the author in an autograph.

So will the second one.

IN MEMORIAM.
One bright Saturday morning
In eighteen hundred and ninety-two
I walked up the road
Some domestic work to do.

I chanced to meet on that morn
Two gentlemen and a lady too.
Said they, "We are well."
As they inquired how I was.

This was April, the second day,
And they hurried on their way
To the ordination
Of J. B. Hatty way.

The day rolled on,
And when the sun was gone
This lady and these two gentlemen
Were on their way home.

I met them again
And the lady's husband said,
"I am suffering great pain
With sick and aching head."

This was at Catalpa,
A friendly little place,
And the people that stay round here
Are full of grace and one thing another.

Said I to the sufferer,
"There's a medicine here, I'm sure,
That will cure you of your sickness
And aching head too."

And upon this recommendation
The medicine he said he'd try,
For he was suffering intense misery
Around the nose and eyes.

And after calling for some mail
He started on his way home,
Thinking very little
'Twas the last I'd ever learn.

But all another week
Had only passed away
When the suffering of this man took
By death was at last allayed.

Then I made a call,
On Sunday night, the tenth,
And I was much disappointed
With grief and discontent.

This was at the home
Of the sufferer I have spoken of
Where I found his wife
With her heart almost broken.

Oh, it's never I'll forget the picture so fair,
As her face seemed framed in its oriole of hair.
Oh, I'll never forget her sweet and gentle way,
Nor how I balled up when she asked me to pray.

J. B. Hatty way is still loved and remembered
By those who have not forgotten him
And who still feel an affection for him.

Bill Nye

Bought Her Young Man's Time.
Newton county has produced a case of genuine love. A young lady from that county desired to wed a promising young American from Lawrence county, who was not yet of the required 21 summers by about nine months. Not to be defeated in her fond aspirations, she approached the father of the "dearest" and asked him what was the worth of his son's labor. The father valued it at \$10 per month, whereupon she handed him \$90, took her beloved and went her way rejoicing.—Kansas City Star.

FOUNTAIN OF FIRE.

Wonderfully Beautiful Effects
at the World's Fair.

MARVEL WITH WATER AND WIRES.

Graphic Description of the Method of Producing Hydraulic Fireworks at Chicago—Flowing Water and Electric Reflectors the Agents—The Great Plant and the Glorious Results.

WORLD'S FAIR, June 13.—[Special.]—Now the electric fountains play two nights a week in front of the Administration building. Of all the contrivances of man for the creation of beautiful effects this electric fountain is the most wonderful. It is impossible for me or any one else to describe for you the glorious spectacle produced by a combination of water jets of hanging form and vivid electric lights of kaleidoscopic coloring. This is something that must be seen to be appreciated, or even understood. But imagine, if you can, a bouquet of gorgeous water flowers rising to a height of 150 feet and changing their colors chameleon like as they fall; showers of rubies, pearls and amethysts; great sheaves of golden wheat; ferns in columns and sprays of water greener than moss in the woods. You have seen brilliant displays of fireworks, made with combustibles and explosives. They are very, very beautiful. But these hydraulic fireworks are infinitely more graceful, more alluring.

Though it is impossible for me to describe the effect I hope to give you a fairly satisfactory idea of the cause. I want to tell you something of the wonderfully complicated and ingenious machinery by which this rare spectacle is produced. Few of the multitudes of people who gather in that most glorious spot of the exposition, the central court, whenever the fountains are playing, realize the magnitude of the forces that are operating, far away and underneath the ground, for their amusement.

Let us go first to the source of power, to the alpha of the system, and follow it till it rises in those brilliant water columns before which the multitudes stand in delight. In the eastern end of Machinery hall is the generating plant for the electric light part of this magic factory. There are four of these big dynamos, set in a row. You will have no difficulty in determining them among the many dynamos in the vast building, for this quartette are painted white, the fields of their generating cylinders are wound with white cord, and the switchboard by which their forces are controlled is of white marble. The whole plant, as neat as a new watch, suggests the radiance of its role.

These four dynamos generate the current which throws a fierce, white light from the reflectors upon the rising columns of water. How much energy do you suppose is required to operate them? One thousand horse-power. Yes, the power of a thousand horses is converted into light for the illumination of the fountains. There are two engines in this plant, and one of them, of the cross compound type, cylinders 20 inches and 28 inches, running at 224 revolutions per minute develops 600 horse-power and is said to be the largest highest-speed engine in the country. This pair of engines, painted white like the remainder of the plant, are as graceful and perfect in their operation as if they were built for beauty and not for power. While not in use for the fountains the engines charge the batteries of the fleet of electric launches which run about the lagoons.

Before following the electric current generated by the dynamos to the lamps which illumine the fountains, it will be well for us to go to the source of our water power, for it must always be borne in mind that these effects are both electrical and hydraulic. The water is fed by the electricity the soul of the perfect creature

Now that we know in a general way how the water is thrown in jets as they do with the electric current. If you consider the number of metal bells or hoods which project through the platforms and are to be seen in the day time when the fountains are not playing, you will see there are nineteen of them in each fountain. Each of these hoods is the center of a system of jets, and under each is a search-light of 200,000 candle-power, the powerful rays of which are projected upward through a glass partition, the jet of water and along the course of the fountain as it mounts in the air and then falls back again.

This is easily understood. But how do they introduce the color effects? This operation, also, is very simple. By each search-light stands a six-sided fan arrangement attached to an upright spindle. Each fan, which is of glass, has a different color. One is red, another green, a third blue, a fourth brown, a fifth sea-green, a sixth ruby. The operator may throw on any one of these colors, which is instantly reflected through the stream and in every drop of spray or a wide band of color. He may cause the fan to revolve and thus change the colors with kaleidoscopic rapidity. He may paint one set of streams in red and another in ruby. He may surround a red and vivid central palm with a circle of a dozen golden wheat sheaves. He may cause one column of water to rise in a burst of sea-green, and burst into a shower of rubies. Do you begin to grasp the wonderful possibilities of this beauty-making device? Do you wonder that we who have seen it are enthusiastic in its praise?

How many combinations are possible with this magic factory? If you care to figure it, work out the permutation of twenty-six, the old problem which used to appear in our arithmetics as the number of combinations possible in the English alphabet. You may remember working for days and days at this mathematical task, covering reams of paper with your figures, only to discover at the end one little error early in the process had thrown you several billions out of the way. With nineteen lamps and seven colors (exclusive of white produced clear and dazzling through ground glass) there are so many possible combinations in this device that a row of figures two inches long would not express their number.

Nor is this all. The valves in the water mains and distributing pipes are so arranged the pressure can be "projected" or "pulsated"—the streams thrown with sudden force, like the bursting of fireworks, or made intermittent in their action. These movements add vastly to the effects. Energy measured at 1,000 horse power provides the light, 3,000 horse power the pressure of water and a quarter of a million dollars the appliances with which this unparalleled delight to the eye is produced.

From this description of the plant, meager and imperfect as it is, the reader will easily understand that when these two fountains are playing in the most glorious scene ever contrived by man—the place surrounded, art-gemmed, electric-dimmed central court—the scene rivals in magnificence one of the brightest dreams of a fete day in the golden city of the hereafter.

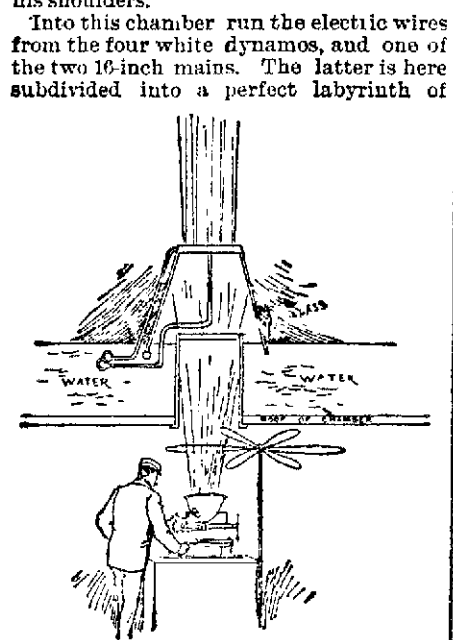
WALTER WELLMAN.

chambers under each of the electric fountains. Look at one of these fountains during the day and you see a circular platform some 70 feet in diameter raised ten feet above the level of the basin, and the surface covered with iron chambers of bell shape. It is very commonplace and ugly, giving no hint whatever of the beautifulness of which it is capable. Underneath this platform is a water-tight chamber, and down there the laboratory in which is prepared the magic combination of movement, mass, life and color. Let us go down to this chamber. It is well lighted by great electric lamps, two or three attendants are here, and by a code of electric signals they are in communication all the time with a man who sits in the tower of Machinery hall, near by, overlooking the fountains and directing their operation as display occasions. He is also in communication by signals with the men who manipulate the valves of the pumps in the pumping station and the switches which control the electric current in Machinery hall. The man who sits in the tower is the stage manager, the director general of the affair. It is a great responsibility that rests on his shoulders. Into this chamber run the electric wires from the four white dynamos, and one of the two 10-inch mains. The latter is here subdivided into a perfect labyrinth of

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DETAIL OF JET ILLUMINATION.



DETAIL OF JET ILLUMINATION.

pipes. It looks like hopeless confusion down here among these hundreds of pipes, but as a matter of fact all is order, and every pipe and every jet is under control of the operators. There is one valve which controls all the water, and there are other valves which control individual pipes. Automatic safety valves cut off the supply if the pressure rises above 100 pounds.

Here is a pipe three inches in diameter which the man in charge tells us supplies the central composite or geyser. Its duty is to throw one mighty stream 150 to 175 feet in the air, the central figure of the water creation. Another pipe serves the seven smaller jets which surround this central nozzle and through which slender streams are so thrown that high in the air they mingle gracefully with the larger one. Still another pipe supplies what is known as the "central ring" of eighty-four jets surrounding the geyser. Each of these streams is five-eighths of an inch in diameter. There is an outer circle composed of twenty-four jets, and lesser streams within, forming forty-two. Finally, there are the jets so arranged as to throw series of slender streams in mingling bunches, called "wheat sheaves." The number of these is twelve, and as each is composed of 110 jets the total number of streams required for their production is 1,320. In each fountain there are, therefore, 1,349 jets, and the two fountains together have the grand total of 3,098 water outlets.

Now that we know in a general way how the water is thrown in jets as they do with the electric current. If you consider the number of metal bells or hoods which project through the platforms and are to be seen in the day time when the fountains are not playing, you will see there are nineteen of them in each fountain. Each of these hoods is the center of a system of jets, and under each is a search-light of 200,000 candle-power, the powerful rays of which are projected upward through a glass partition, the jet of water and along the course of the fountain as it mounts in the air and then falls back again.

This is easily understood. But how do they introduce the color effects? This operation, also, is very simple. By each search-light stands a six-sided fan arrangement attached to an upright spindle. Each fan, which is of glass, has a different color. One is red, another green, a third blue, a fourth brown, a fifth sea-green, a sixth ruby. The operator may throw on any one of these colors, which is instantly reflected through the stream and in every drop of spray or a wide band of color. He may cause the fan to revolve and thus change the colors with kaleidoscopic rapidity. He may paint one set of streams in red and another in ruby. He may surround a red and vivid central palm with a circle of a dozen golden wheat sheaves. He may cause one column of water to rise in a burst of sea-green, and burst into a shower of rubies. Do you begin to grasp the wonderful possibilities of this beauty-making device? Do you wonder that we who have seen it are enthusiastic in its praise?

How many combinations are possible with this magic factory? If you care to figure it, work out the permutation of twenty-six, the old problem which used to appear in our arithmetics as the number of combinations possible in the English alphabet. You may remember working for days and days at this mathematical task, covering reams of paper with your figures, only to discover at the end one little error early in the process had thrown you several billions out of the way. With nineteen lamps and seven colors (exclusive of white produced clear and dazzling through ground glass) there are so many possible combinations in this device that a row of figures two inches long would not express their number.

Nor is this all. The valves in the water mains and distributing pipes are so arranged the pressure can be "projected" or "pulsated"—the streams thrown with sudden force, like the bursting of fireworks, or made intermittent in their action. These movements add vastly to the effects. Energy measured at 1,000 horse power provides the light, 3,000 horse power the pressure of water and a quarter of a million dollars the appliances with which this unparalleled delight to the eye is produced.

From this description of the plant, meager and imperfect as it is, the reader will easily understand that when these two fountains are playing in the most glorious scene ever contrived by man—the place surrounded, art-gemmed, electric-dimmed central court—the scene rivals in magnificence one of the brightest dreams of a fete day in the golden city of the hereafter.

WALTER WELLMAN.

ROAD MATERIAL IS Cheap and Plentiful.
The man who writes a letter to the public press condemning the scheme for the improvement of roads under the belief that such improvement would cost from \$10,000 to \$20,000 per mile is airing his personal ignorance. There is no state in the Union that does not supply in one part or another an excellent quality of road material. Transportation was never so cheap nor so well provided for. The breaking of stone by large crusher plants can be done at a ridiculous low figure, and most of our great railroads will gladly undertake to co-operate with the state in the freightage of broken stone to points where needed. Thus, with the rapid and thorough work accomplished by improved rollers and ease with which the material is spread and consolidated, the question of cost is less than ever before an objection to the proposed work. Good macadam roads can be built better, more cheaply and more quickly than at any time in the history of the world.—Selected.

SOCIAL INTERCOURSE.

The Bad Country Roads Prohibit It Where Most Required.

Whatever may be the results of improved country highways to the dwellers in the city and town, there can be no doubt of the benefits the farmer and his family will derive not alone because of money saved and vexations ended or that crops can be marketed at one-half the labor and expense, but in the matter of social intercourse will the farmer's household feel the beneficent influence of easy communication.

When the rains and sun of March and April have dispelled the winter snow and drawn from the ground the frost that in the northern states keeps the dirt road passable, a road prospect is opened up that may well appal the stoutest heart.

The dirt road in spring as now commonly built, without drainage and without regard to grade or material, is as impassable as the Alps. It is literally impossible to haul any farm wagon or even a buggy through the long stretches of mire axle deep which form nine-tenths of the so called roads of this country during the months of March and April in the east and all through the winter in the south and southwest.

The life of the farmer's family during this period is one of almost complete isolation. The younger children are debarred from the privilege of attending the school at the crossroads unless indeed they make the journey to and from the schoolhouse on the fences, while the lot of the older members is almost unendurable. This state of affairs is unnecessary and cruel, and the farmer himself is responsible for its being and continuance.

The legislature of the state of New York has set the ball rolling by passing a road improvement bill, which the governor has signed, that it is to be hoped makes the beginning of a reform that will become part of the settled policy of the state. The highway law is amended by authorizing the various boards of supervisors to adopt the county road system, appoint county engineers to supervise the improvements of the roads and to select lines for new and better roads. No highways within the limits of any city or incorporated village are to be built at the expense of the county, the charters of these cities and villages making the



VISITING A NEIGHBOR.

necessary provision for highways within their limits. The residents of the towns and the farmer will alike be benefited by the improved highways. The farmer seeking a market for his products takes the always hard and smooth roadway, and the towns gain by the frequent exchange of commodities with their rural neighbors.

In most of the southwestern states the roads are so wretched that a railway 10 miles away might almost be 100 for all it saves the farmer in labor and cost to get his produce to the shipping point. There are county seats left deserted for weeks and sometimes for months by the country people upon whose patronage and trade the town depends, and for the lack of which business stands still and industry is stagnant.

Good roads are an economy, and bad roads are a burden too heavy to be borne. It remains for the farmer and the merchant, and the mechanic to get together and unite in keeping up the agitation of good roads and the education of the people until the thousands of dollars annually paid in tribute to muddy roads are saved to themselves.

W. H. BALLINGER.

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The man who writes a letter to the public press condemning the scheme for the improvement of roads under the belief that such improvement would cost from \$10,000 to \$20,000 per mile is airing his personal ignorance. There is no state in the Union that does not supply in one part or another an excellent quality of road material. Transportation was never so cheap nor so well provided for. The breaking of stone by large crusher plants can be done at a ridiculous low figure, and most of our great railroads will gladly undertake to co-operate with the state in the freightage of broken stone to points where needed. Thus, with the rapid and thorough work accomplished by improved rollers and ease with which the material is spread and consolidated, the question of cost is less than ever before an objection to the proposed work. Good macadam roads can be built better, more cheaply and more quickly than at any time in the history of the world.—Selected.

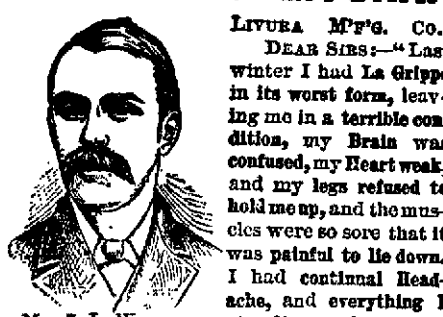
A Great Economic Problem.
Time and again the advantage of good roads to the farmers has been shown, and it is now in order to make the point that with a fine system of public highways our farming districts would soon be thickly settled, and the drift from the country to the city would be checked. Railway transportation is only one of our needs, and our wants in that respect are fairly well supplied. The great bulk of travel and traffic after all is conducted on our country roads, and their condition exercises a controlling influence upon the settlement and the civilization of the rural districts. The best investment that counties and states can make is in this direction, and future results will amply compensate the people for a slight increase in their taxes. A satisfactory highway system is one of our greatest economic problems, and it is worth all the attention that our statesmen and thoughtful citizens can devote to it.—Atlanta Constitution.

What Others Say.
INCIPENT PARALYSIS, HEART DISEASE, DYSPEPSIA, AND CONSTANT HEADACHE. INDUCED BY LA GRIPPE. COMPLETELY CURED BY LIVURA.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

INCIPENT PARALYSIS, HEART DISEASE, DYSPEPSIA, AND CONSTANT HEADACHE. INDUCED BY LA GRIPPE. COMPLETELY CURED BY LIVURA.

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Yours truly, JOHN L. WEAVER, 217 St. Clair St., Cleveland, Ohio.

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are not "warranted to cure" all classes of diseases, but only such as result from a disordered liver.

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	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P
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QUAINT OLD HAVANA.

MEN, MANNERS AND DOLCE FAR NIENTE AT CUBA'S CAPITAL.

The Soldiers, the Marines and Their Uniforms—A Scene on the Quay—Stores, Stands and Prices—The Disposition and the Sports—Curious Customs.

[Special Correspondence.]

HAVANA, June 10.—The American who sets foot for the first time on the dock at Havana is apt to exclaim, "Where am I at?" The people around are strange, the buildings strange, and even the dogs bark in a strange language. What is not Spanish is Italian, and everything smacks of the warm sun of the old world. The most noticeable objects that present themselves in all localities are uniformed men. A marine stands sentry at the entrance to the government dock. He is very neat in his suit of grayish blue, with a dark blue, broad stripe down the trouser leg. He has a white cap, with visor and rounded top. He is armed with rifle and pistol. Just beyond him and in striking contrast are two soldiers. The soldiery acts as a police force. The uniform is of the same light blue, but a scarlet band is along the trousers' seam, and the blouse is ornamented with scarlet.

The cap is trimmed in red, with the blue background, and is higher than that of the marines. A broad brimmed straw hat, looped up at one side with a cockade, is also worn. A broad belt supports a great pistol holster in front and a little box containing cigarettes and other necessary articles. A cartridge box is placed behind. A sword completes the equipment, with sometimes a rifle. These soldier police stand in pairs on every corner. Intermingled with these uniforms are many others—officers in army and navy, cavalry, artillery. Government officials are distinguished by suits of the prevailing cool blue and the straw hats.

The uniforms used in Cuba appear very sensible. They look cheap beside those of the United States army or navy. The cloth resembles cambric and is light and porous. Although the soldiery are not straight and flat backed, as are the Americans, their uniforms fit well, are clean, and their shoes are nicely blacked. The men stationed in Havana are said to be volunteers and loyal to the government.

The gate that leads from the wharf to the street is a wonderful place. All sorts and conditions of men pass through it—half naked sailors and foreigners in loose, bright colored jerseys and little round caps and wearing no shoes or stockings; graceful and handsome creoles, negroes of all ages and in all stages of dilapidation, rotund Spanish officials full of wine and good meats, beggars, gunboat officers hastening in conscious dignity to the dock, jack tars in blue trousers, wide at the bottom, and white shirt with rolling blue collar, others in white duck and once in awhile come some women with fan and lace shawl. Chinamen and coolies and many a nondescript complete the motley procession.

The streets of Havana are said to be narrow. A person does not appreciate this until he traverses them. In the older portions of the city one vehicle has difficulty in passing another. The sidewalks are about 3 feet wide, and the pedestrian is continually being crowded off by people whom he meets. These Havans do not always go to the right, as we do. They saunter along regardless of any one else. With true Spanish effusiveness, the young men walk with their arms around each other's shoulders, as do schoolgirls in the United States.

A Havana street is a most bewildering sight. Here is a countryman astride of a mule and with a pannier on each side of it. He has the machete at his hip. There is a yoke of oxen harnessed in a most peculiar fashion to a 2-wheeled cart, and here are three mules loaded down with harness and tassels and driven by a swarthy red capped stripling perched on the cart behind them. Naked children stand in doorways, and almond eyed wenchies jabber in groups. The houses form one continuous line and have gratings instead of doors and windows, so the interiors are visible to every one. The structures are cool, but much resemble a jail. The streets are paved with round stones, and the vehicles raise a great din. The smells are awful. Rotten fruit, stagnant water, filth of all kinds, contribute to make one grand frangipani.

A Briton's Bouquet of B's.

Here is a sample of English political comment from the London Daily News: "Burly Boy" brought before British burgesses bill banishing brewers' booze booths by ballot box. Brewers, believing benevolent British Bung's backer, bellowed blusteringly, beseeching Bacchanalian brothers bestir briskly, bestowing backsheesh broadcast, because bibulous boys by braying bravely bias body-politic. Brewers bespoke battleground-be-times; by big bills besought Britons beware; Bung beamed benignantly, bestowing beverages—beer, brandy, bovrii—broadcast bountifully; bewailing busy-body beer-stopper's boistering bill. Big, brilliant banners, blazing Bung's belief, borne by Bung's beauties, blown by balmy breezes, betokened battle. Battered battalions, begrimed, beery-bravely backed "boppers" bearing banners. But behold! Battleground broached beforehand by beer-stoppers; brewers baffled; Bung-led Bacchanalians bustling because Bung bungled.

Along the Wharf.

The stores are small in area and open to the street. Often a raised platform runs along under the awnings, and outside of this is the sidewalk proper. An American is easily picked out by the residents. Even the children recognize him. Probably he moves too fast for any other nationality. It is his misfortune, as he is unable to obtain the worth of his money. In all business transactions he is charged the most outrageous prices. A dumbwaiter man wants 50 or 75 cents and will finally come down to 20 cents. Fruit and all merchandise take a sudden rise in value as soon as the American puts in his appearance.

One thing there is of which Havana may be proud—her facilities for transferring parties from one place in the city to another. Street cars are not included in this. They are drawn by three mules and move very cautiously. But stand where you may you can obtain a carriage instantly. There are hundreds of them

resembling victorias and drawn by one horse. The driver never asks for patronage. He sits half asleep on his seat and pays no attention to any one in particular. He is a great contrast to the cabbies who greet you in any city in the States. If you want him, make a strong sibilant sound through your teeth and beckon. There is no competition, and the one you want is unmolested when he approaches. He drives you anywhere in the city for 20 cents, and the fare for two is the same.

The great market is an appalling jumble of strange figures, curious fruits, fish, etc., and dreadful odors. It is a vast maze, all full of booths, presided over by every nation under the sun and containing fruit, poultry, fish, articles of wear, confections, jewelry, all manner of wonders natural and artificial. All Havana is seen there purchasing up and down the passageway, and a babel of tongues assails the ear.



A SOLDIER POLICE.

Give a Cuban a cigarette, a pair of patent leathers and something to drink, and he is happy. He is easily accommodated in the last respect. Open cafes with wide pillared platform in front are very numerous. Little tables are placed on every convenient spot there, and the citizens sit and drink. It is said that Havana produces the best cocktails in the world. Certainly many of her drinks are admirable. Nearly every one who occupies the tables is playing dominoes. This is especially true of the cafes frequented by the sailors and lower classes.

No matter what hour of the day or the first half of the night you choose, you will find the countless houses crowded with men eating and drinking. And yet the Havanan usually has but two meals a day—breakfast at noon and a hearty dinner at night. The hotels are built around a court, and every room opens on this or on the world outside. A broad terrace circles the upper story, and on it are various samples of tropic vegetation and often several screaming parrots. A room on this floor is extremely comfortable, having exit both on court and terrace. Candles are sufficient light and are the only illumination obtainable in many hotels.

Havana is dissolute, and the fact is well known. Let the stranger be conducted through the city after nightfall. The number of scarlet women is shocking. Blocks and blocks of streets in the business center can be traversed, and in every doorway is a proprietress. Gambling is a mania with the residents of Cuba. In Havana a bull fight is an occasional Sunday amusement, but cocking mains, baseball games, horse racing and other devices are in full blast each Sabbath. Owing to this passion and the hot blood of the people the knife is often used with deadly effect.

The new portions of Havana are a pleasing contrast to the old ones. The streets are wider and the dwellings more respectable. The one thing that makes life bearable during the heated term is the parks. These are plentiful and in the evening are converted into promenades and drives. Fountains and statuary lend a charm.

Taking a first sight of Havana the stranger, especially the young man, is inclined to desire to live there. But after he has satisfied his eyes with the panorama of people and street scenes and his interior with tropical fruits and drinks and peppery food his nose cries "Enough!"

Ed L. SABIN.

A Briton's Bouquet of B's.

Here is a sample of English political comment from the London Daily News: "Burly Boy" brought before British burgesses bill banishing brewers' booze booths by ballot box. Brewers, believing benevolent British Bung's backer, bellowed blusteringly, beseeching Bacchanalian brothers bestir briskly, bestowing backsheesh broadcast, because bibulous boys by braying bravely bias body-politic. Brewers bespoke battleground-be-times; by big bills besought Britons beware; Bung beamed benignantly, bestowing beverages—beer, brandy, bovrii—broadcast bountifully; bewailing busy-body beer-stopper's boistering bill. Big, brilliant banners, blazing Bung's belief, borne by Bung's beauties, blown by balmy breezes, betokened battle. Battered battalions, begrimed, beery-bravely backed "boppers" bearing banners. But behold! Battleground broached beforehand by beer-stoppers; brewers baffled; Bung-led Bacchanalians bustling because Bung bungled.

Seventy-one New Orleans ladies have formed a league with the pledge: "We, the undersigned ladies of New Orleans, promise never to wear a hoop skirt. If we break this pledge, we will pay \$2 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children."

HOW TO BE STYLISH.

WEAR A BOLERO JACKET AND AN UMBRELLA SKIRT.

Olive Harper's Discourse Upon the Latest Fads and Follies of the Fair Sex—A Pretty Cotton Gown and Other Elegant Trifles.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, June 15.—Given a pretty and fresh cotton gown, chambray, crepon or challie, or indeed any other of the dainty summer fabrics, however plainly made, a dressy and even elegant gown can be made of it in a few minutes by the addition of a fancy jabot collarette



THE AIRY WILES OF WOMEN.

and a crushed empire belt or stylish sash of some kind. Every lady ought to try to supply herself with as many as possible of these elegant trifles, which add so much to a simple gown and enrich a more costly one.

And the beauty of these is that any one can make them, and it is surprising how many bits of lace or silk or ribbon will be found that can be used. One of the prettiest little fichu collars that I have seen was made of a piece of blue china silk that had done its duty for two years as a carriage blanket for a baby. This was washed and ironed, cut into shape and bordered with some lace that had also seen years of usefulness, and it was sewed around the edge of the silk and the whole gathered into a collar made of the same covered with the lace. The folds were left to fall free into a point in front and back. A prettier fichu could hardly be devised.

In all the best stores there are endless varieties of these dainty accessories to the toilet, and an occasional glance at them will show the ingenious young lady just how to make them.

One day I was in one of these large stores, and a stout and very richly dressed lady came sweeping up to the counter, and sitting down with some difficulty on the stool said, "I want to see some of them fishers." The saleslady looked dazed and could not quite understand what was required, and the stout lady got up in a huff and walked off to find the superintendent, and I thought it would do no great harm if I said just here that fish is pronounced feshu and not fisher, for not everybody has had the advantage of a secondhand copy of "French as She Is Spoke."

Another handsome arrangement of lace and silk is a narrow girldle of some soft silk, and to that set upward a width of 10-inch point de gene lace, gathered at the bottom, but coming straight across the bust and back and fastening under the arms. There are two epaulets of cap wire, on which is sewed a very full fall of the same lace, forming epaulet caps to the sleeves. This can be worn over any tight waist, and as waists generally show signs of wear first at near the waist and bust line this arrangement freshens up an old gown and makes a new one more ornate. A standing collar covered with lace would be an addition to a corsage garnished with this pretty device, but some young ladies like in summer particularly to have the neck uncovered.

Another very pretty fichu is made of pale rose pink florentine silk, gathered around the neck and then drawn into a small puff, bordered with lace and trimmed with a ribbon bow in front.



A STYLISH COMBINATION.

A liberty scarf is one of the quaintest and most charming pieces of neckwear possible to devise. It is of crepe lisse silk mull or cotton mull, or it may be of cream liberty silk. It is a piece 3 yards square, simply hemmed and tied in a loose knot over the bust. It should be galied tightly bias as it is thrown around the shoulder, which will leave the ends irregular, and they will fall into graceful lines. This is suitable for all ages. The wrinkled empire belts are made by fitting the waist with a piece of tail-

or's buckram and having bone casings in front and back, also on the sides to keep it firm and straight. The edges should be bound with some of the sash material, and then the surah or other goods should be gathered to the joining place and the wrinkles tucked invisibly but firmly to all other parts of the belt. The edges are left folded to form ruffles as a finish, or rosettes of the same stuff or ribbon or buckles can be used to close it. The belts may be high and pointed or narrow and straight.

Another almost necessary addition to a woman's wardrobe just now is the soft silk blouse or shirt waist, and the bolero, Eton or figaro jacket to slip on over it. A few years ago it would not have been right, according to Mrs. Grundy, but now it is just right to wear a blouse in the street. A silk blouse, a bolero jacket and an umbrella skirt form a favorite combination now. Some of the blouses are of plaid surah, some polka dot foulard, but more quite plain or iridescent taffetas, and some again are of zephyr ginghams.

OLIVE HARPER.

THROWING THE LASSO.

Pueblo Indians Are the Most Daring and Skillful Throwers in the World.

[Special Correspondence.]

LOS ANGELES, June 10.—The east is now being overrun with "cowboys," who claim to be the "only original" riata throwers. This art, like most everything else that the far west has, was taken or rather learned from the Mexicans and the Indians. The Spaniards are most graceful of all horseback riders, and those of the far west are the most skillful and daring. But the Pueblo Indians are even more expert than the Mexicans.

The Pueblo villages of New Mexico have a mounted police, whose former duty it was to hunt down horse thieves, mainly the Apaches, Maricopos and an occasional American. When the conquering Spaniards came three centuries ago, they found the Pueblo ranches protected by these mounted police, armed only with a riata and a knife made of bone. They also caught criminals with the lasso. While in hot pursuit the Pueblo policeman would throw his lariar of 75 or 100 feet, the "loop" encircling the fleeing prisoner's body. The thrower would at once tighten the coil, and unless the prisoner slackened the pace of his horse he was perhaps drawn backward over the horse upon the ground.

The lariar was thrown in such a manner that the loop pinioned the rider's forearms to his side, and he had very little time or elbow room for action or resistance. If the thrower by miscalculation or otherwise lassos the prisoner around the neck, he at once throws up his hands and attempts to unloose the coil or prevent it from being drawn too



THROWING THE LASSO.

tightly. Frequently they are dragged and choked to death in this manner, and the cacique of the village acquits the officer.

The Tiguas, living near Albuquerque, are probably the most expert lasso throwers of all the Pueblo tribes. The duties of the police are also to drive cattle and horses from the fields. The little stone fences 2 or 3 feet in height are not much protection, and when the ox jumps over and begins to tread out the corn and potatoes the mounted officer showers stones at him from a little pouch which he carries on his saddle. If these and a peculiar shrill whistle have no effect, he then tries what virtue there is in the lariar. At the average distance of 50 feet he can throw the loop around the hind feet of a bovine, and by a quick jerk throw him hors de combat.

The horse must be trained. He must be taught to obey the slightest signal to slacken or quicken his pace when the lariar has been thrown. A slight mistake of the horse would be fatal to success, perhaps hurtful to the rider, and should he slacken his pace at the moment a fleeing criminal is lassoed it would be certain death. The horses are also taught to stand at the slightest pressure on the bridle, and I have seen at the Tigua village horses brought to a full stop from full speed within the space of a saddle blanket. On field days at this village there are seen the finest feats of horsemanship ever witnessed anywhere.

In lassoing a steer the horse is taught by a signal to stop short as soon as the lariar is thrown, take a step or two backward and brace himself stanch on his haunches. At this moment the thrower tightens the coils and checks the running steer, throwing him to the ground. One end of the lariar, which is from 75 to 100 feet in length, is tied around the pommel of the thrower's saddle, so that when he throws the loop he seizes the lariar near where it is tied and begins to haul in, like a fisherman when he has a bite.

The lariar is peculiarly constructed. The green hide of a beef is soaked in brine for two days, the hair is rubbed up, and the cutting is done in a circle, beginning in the middle and continuing in rings until the entire hide is cut up. This long string is then stretched by means of weights at each end until the stiffness is taken out, when it is plaited into a rope or riata. Four strands are generally used. It is grained and other wise treated until the leather becomes soft and pliable, and of course is much better than a grass rope. The Pueblo Indian will sacrifice his household goods and even his pony, but not his riata. J. M. SCANLAND.

It is always of interest and value to a lady to know just what another lady does when both are placed in precisely similar circumstances. That which brought health, comfort, happiness, freedom from pain and relief from long and wearisome sicknesses to one person is certain to do so for another.

PLEASE READ

THE ADVICE OF AN OHIO LADY.

DR. J. B. MARCHESI, Utica, N. Y. Dear Sir:—When your samples came I was under care of two good Physicians, being treated for female complaints combined with Urinary troubles a several years standing. After taking the samples I felt like a new woman, but fearing a relapse and wishing to continue to a perfect cure, I purchased a bottle of your Druggist. I never expected to see a well day again, but am cured. I advise all suffering women to try your Wonderful Uterine Catheter and Cleansing Wash.

Yours most respectfully, Mrs. JESSIE PURDY.

200 Walnut St., Mt. Vernon, O. Oct. 15th, 1892.

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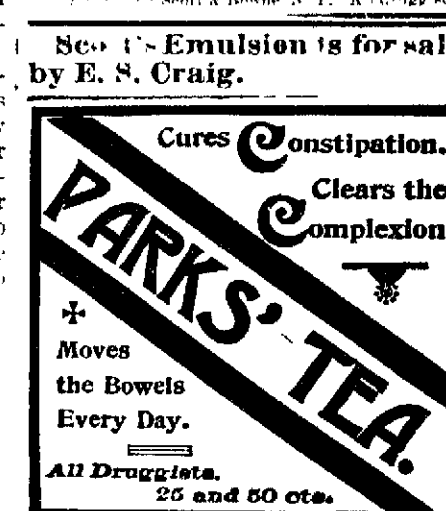
"Almost as Palatable as Milk"

This is a fact with regard to Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. The difference between the oil, in its plain state, is very apparent. In

Scott's Emulsion

you detect no fish-oil taste. As it is a help to digestion there is no after effect except good effect. Keep in mind that Scott's Emulsion is the best promoter of flesh and strength known to science.

Scott's Emulsion is for sale by E. S. Craig.



THROWING THE LASSO.

Perhaps your Eyes are troubling at this time, or your Glasses are uncomfortable and need changing. It is the case I am all ways better to consult some one of experience and skill on this subject.

Dr. F. W. Platt, the well known Eye Specialist in Lenox, makes regular visits to Massillon every month.

Dr. Platt's next visit will be about July 18 to 20. Wait for him.

WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO. HOTEL = = = BANCROFT

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PROFITABLE DAIRY MANAGEMENT.

An Abstract of An Address Delivered Before the Students of the School of Agriculture of the Ohio State University, by John Gould, Aurora Station, O.

PART II.
The cow the dairyman must keep is a matter he must decide for himself from the standpoint of demand, butter, cheese or city milk. But in this I think we are all agreed, that whatever the breed, she must be of the dairy type as contrasted with the beef form. Gov. Hoard's cow I think has become the accepted model, and we can now see whether this cow be Jersey, Holstein, Guernsey or scrub. That peculiar conformation of "form to purpose," is now everywhere recognized and accepted as the cow that the dairyman wants.—(The dairy form).

By general consent the dairyman has let go his hold upon the combination cow. I have heard more about the special dairy cows within the past year than in any ten that preceded it. The beefy, blocky cow of elephantine proportions is denounced as a dairy cow. The profits of carrying five hundred pounds of extra beef on a cow for six or eight years, to sell at last for a cent per pound, has lost its charm. Its excuse now is that it needs a big mother to raise a steer, a double office, a power to transmit beef qualities to the steer, and the dairy habit to the heifers; but it is not a fact that the steer is a result of after food and skill upon the part of the feeder? True it is, but few dairy-men raise steers, though some farmers' milk dairies might as well be classed on the male side, so far as profit goes. The dairyman is fast finding out that the ration that makes the pound of beef, as readily makes the pound of butter, or the two pounds of full stock cheese. The dairyman can no longer afford to put the valuable ration into unknown and uncontrollable channels of production such as the combined cow must have with the double hereditarily back of her, struggling for the mastery of this ration. I admit that I have seen milk in copious measure drawn from the beef form, but my experiment with it is that the beef influence soon gains the mastery and my great blocky milk goes dry seven months of the year.

Let the milk flow be what it may, feed alone can not control the quality of the milk. The cow has an individuality of her own, a born milking habit, and the greater the number of her ancestral grand dames that have possessed this milking trait, the greater the probability that this cow will possess like qualities. Remember this, no man ever stimulated a cow into good performance that did not have this born quality of development to start with; but thousands of heifers that were born to make the best of cows, have been utterly ruined by bad feeding, cruel treatment, and needless neglect. Success in dairying implies that a dairyman should raise his own cows, as far as he can, and buy if he must, wisely. So he must be a judge of cows, a collector of dairy form and preferences, and a reader of cow character, a cow phenologist, like Bro. Hoard, for example.

Better cow feeding and handling of cows, to the average dairyman, would carry with it greater success. All this talk about making cows hardy, tough, and constitutionally vigorous beyond what we feed into them by wise selection, should be eliminated as quickly as possible from our dairy wisdom.

At best our cows are boarders, and profit means that for part of the year, the longer period the better, they shall pay us rates so high that we can in midsummer give them free entertainment for a few weeks. I do not plead for more fussing and pottering with this cow, but a little more rational care, and we should sooner begin the extra care of the milker. The plan of the winter dairy is showing farmers that profitable cost of this cow means more than a wide range of summer pasture, and beginning to stable her Thanksgiving night. A really kind-hearted man may without thought, actually abuse a cow by neglect. I have seen this last autumn, a dairy of fast freshening winter milkers stand for hours, yes, days in the aggregate, in the chilly, drizzling rain, rounding their backs as the deluge of water broke across their spines, and go into camp at night in the muddy fence corners of a long unprotected lane, and these cows, mothers, even if cattle were contributing as best they could to their owner's living, I don't think he ever thought of the milking habit of these cows, as a maternal function, artificially prolonged. The intended food for offspring turned by the hand of man into the channel of commerce, and so denied them after offices of a mother. No other benevolence of nature would thus have contributed to him, save this unfatherable benevolence of motherhood whose office is forever to give, even if draining the fountains of life-support itself. Success must come nearest to those who recognize to the fullest extent this underlying principle of attaining success in dairying. Whatever will best administer to the comforts of the mother cow, quiet, care, warmth, comfort, succulent and stimulating food, pure air, clean water, and regularity of attention will succeed; for on this hang the law and the profits, so far as concerns the cow.

The dairy world laughed when the late Hiram Smith said that the chewing of the cud was all the exercise a milk cow needed in the winter, but now it thinks differently. The point is like this: Milk making is an expenditure of nerve energy. The cow making one pound of butter a day puts not far from four and one-half pounds of solids into that milk, which otherwise would represent energy, and if not expended in this way, would need an outlet in exercise. The embryo calf calls for less than a third of a pound of solid matter per day. This cow if properly housed in a comfortable stall, not made rigid in a stanchion, but haltered, given a full amount of sunlight and pure air, will not suffer for fifteen weeks if kept in a stable, and then when summer

comes, let her exercise in pasture green, and along sparkling brooks, ready to take her place again in the dairy in the fall.

Successful success will come sooner if the dairyman will take the investigators at their word and stop trying to feed excellence and quality into a cow's milk above her natural, normal limit of production. We may accept Gov. Hoard's other dictum that the quality of milk a cow is to give is born with her, and no feeding will make a Holstein of old type, give Jersey milk, or starve a Jersey into giving Holstein milk. We may feed the cow and increase the quantity, feed her up to the limit of normal limit, and here we stop. Beyond this, food is lost in vain attempts to attain what nature has prohibited. In some way nature established a sort of fixed relation between the solids in a cow's milk, and these remain fairly constant; and so while we may feed quantity to a certain extent into a cow's milk, the quality is beyond our power to regulate, so our success will soonest come to select the rich, deep milkers, and give them the food, rather than to feed poor cows to get greater yields of the same sort of milk which they must, and can only give.

Then comes the ration for our cows, abundant and cheap, and of some variety will have largely to do with obtaining success. The everlasting pasture, the unending diet of dry hay, and some corn in the ear, will not do in the future. This food of support and food of production must be studied and saved. The cow first lives out of the ration and makes milk of the unexpended balance, though some cows are less miserly than others. This habit of economy in living and beneficence in giving may become inherent in a breed, but as for the cow like the Arkansas jury, "Do you find for plaintiff or defendant?" asked the judge of the jury. Rolling his tobacco quid over where he could get a fresh grip on it, the foreman replied: "What is this jury for? We found for ourselves first, judge." We must know more about these rations, and scoff at science a great deal less, for investigation is, after all, only seeking after facts, and the Ohio State University has the skill, and the apparatus, and the money to find this out. All admit that milk is recomposed food, changed in some way, and believe that the fats in milk are not the result of oil fed to cows, else we would all be feeding cheap grease and getting fancy butter. What shall we feed, how much, how often, and when and where, and all connected with this subject?

I am stronger in the belief than ever that silage made from green corn and clover is to be the great roughage ration of the future. What we should feed with it is the question with me. If I can raise fifteen to twenty tons of excellent silage upon an acre, and raise and sell it for eighty cents per ton with an actual outlay of less than sixty cents in money, and six tons will keep a cow one hundred and ninety-five days, that part of the question is solved for me. But I had to raise oats to balance that ration, buy shorts and feed clover, etc. Nine acres, last winter, furnished ample roughage for my twenty head of stock and last summer sixty acres of pasture did no better.

Full success in dairying will and can only come to the general dairyman and restore him to an individuality he has lost in the present system of associated dairying when there is a general adoption of the milk testing plan at our factories in place of the pooling method by weight. The allotting to each patron the value of the cheese and fat value of his milk, putting each dairy upon its own base of performance, must be made conspicuous in our dairying. The man who sells milk or cream or puts it into a common reservoir, should receive for it in the end an equivalent that its contents of fat and cheese entitle him to. There is no more commercial sense in pooling milk at the factory by our plan of division than that all horses should be sold for ten cents per pound, irrespective of merit or performance.

The moment we introduce the test plan we bring in an educational feature, a study along the lines of milk production that will open up new features, and propose new plans that will make success all the more certain. The first awakening will be of obtaining milk of better quality, and the poor cow will quickly go, for the dairyman will find out quickly that it is not the feed that makes the quality, but rather the born development of the cow; and as a result, better cows will be selected, the food consumed will be better proportioned, and when consumed will be better assimilated; less cows will be needed, and a consequent economy and yet an increase secured that will win success.

If the state is constitutionally committed to support agricultural schools, why should not the state agricultural colleges have branch dairy schools at convenient points, fully equipped, and after a certain date make it a matter of compulsion, by state law, that the man who stands beside a factory vat, or a power churn, shall have his diploma from this school, as much as the girl who teaches the district school shall possess a certificate of examination? This would work no injustice to the already skillful and well-informed maker, but would shut off the employment of thousands of "cheap Johns" whose only qualification is that they last year drove a milk wagon. This school should be easy of access, the tuition should be free, and every plan feasible with thoroughness should be adopted. Denmark is dotted all over with these government dairy schools; Sweden has them, and even Finland, Ohio should have one of these schools at the state university, and besides, some competent man should be furnished a portable churn and cream-can, and given an itinerant commission to go teach butter-making from Marietta to the uttermost corners of the state.

Some of the Comstock mines are so deep that no means have yet been devised to overcome the excessive heat.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH, June 20.
EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 15¢; 16¢.
BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 22¢; 23¢; Ohio fancy creamery, 18¢; fancy country roll, 16¢; low grades and cooking, 10¢; grease, 5¢.
CHEESE—Ohio finest, new, 14¢; 15¢; New York, 10¢; fancy new Ohio Swiss bricks, 13¢; Limburger, new make, 13¢; 14¢; new Wisconsin Swiss, 15¢; 16¢.
POULTRY—Large, 90¢; 70¢ per pair; small, 80¢; 60¢; spring chickens, 40¢; 30¢ per pair; ducks, 50¢; 25¢; turkeys, 10¢; 12¢ per pound.
DRESSED—Chickens, 13¢; 15¢ per pound; turkeys, 14¢; 15¢.
WHEAT—No. 1 red, 70¢; 71¢; No. 2 red, 68¢; 69¢; No. 3 red, 67¢; 68¢; high mixed ear, 48¢; 49¢; mixed ear, 47¢; 48¢; No. 2 yellow, 45¢; 46¢; No. 3 yellow, 44¢; 45¢; No. 4 yellow, 43¢; 44¢; No. 5 yellow, 42¢; 43¢; No. 6 yellow, 41¢; 42¢; No. 7 yellow, 40¢; 41¢; No. 8 yellow, 39¢; 40¢; No. 9 yellow, 38¢; 39¢; No. 10 yellow, 37¢; 38¢; No. 11 yellow, 36¢; 37¢; No. 12 yellow, 35¢; 36¢; No. 13 yellow, 34¢; 35¢; No. 14 yellow, 33¢; 34¢; No. 15 yellow, 32¢; 33¢; No. 16 yellow, 31¢; 32¢; No. 17 yellow, 30¢; 31¢; No. 18 yellow, 29¢; 30¢; No. 19 yellow, 28¢; 29¢; No. 20 yellow, 27¢; 28¢; No. 21 yellow, 26¢; 27¢; No. 22 yellow, 25¢; 26¢; No. 23 yellow, 24¢; 25¢; No. 24 yellow, 23¢; 24¢; No. 25 yellow, 22¢; 23¢; No. 26 yellow, 21¢; 22¢; No. 27 yellow, 20¢; 21¢; No. 28 yellow, 19¢; 20¢; No. 29 yellow, 18¢; 19¢; No. 30 yellow, 17¢; 18¢; No. 31 yellow, 16¢; 17¢; No. 32 yellow, 15¢; 16¢; No. 33 yellow, 14¢; 15¢; No. 34 yellow, 13¢; 14¢; No. 35 yellow, 12¢; 13¢; No. 36 yellow, 11¢; 12¢; No. 37 yellow, 10¢; 11¢; No. 38 yellow, 9¢; 10¢; No. 39 yellow, 8¢; 9¢; No. 40 yellow, 7¢; 8¢; No. 41 yellow, 6¢; 7¢; No. 42 yellow, 5¢; 6¢; No. 43 yellow, 4¢; 5¢; No. 44 yellow, 3¢; 4¢; No. 45 yellow, 2¢; 3¢; No. 46 yellow, 1¢; 2¢; No. 47 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 48 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 49 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 50 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 51 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 52 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 53 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 54 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 55 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 56 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 57 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 58 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 59 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 60 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 61 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 62 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 63 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 64 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 65 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 66 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 67 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 68 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 69 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 70 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 71 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 72 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 73 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 74 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 75 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 76 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 77 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 78 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 79 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 80 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 81 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 82 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 83 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 84 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 85 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 86 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 87 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 88 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 89 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 90 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 91 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 92 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 93 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 94 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 95 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 96 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 97 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 98 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 99 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 100 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 101 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 102 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 103 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 104 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 105 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 106 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 107 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 108 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 109 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 110 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 111 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 112 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 113 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 114 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 115 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 116 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 117 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 118 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 119 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 120 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 121 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 122 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 123 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 124 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 125 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 126 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 127 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 128 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 129 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 130 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 131 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 132 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 133 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 134 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 135 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 136 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 137 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 138 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 139 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 140 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 141 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 142 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 143 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 144 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 145 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 146 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 147 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 148 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 149 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 150 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 151 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 152 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 153 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 154 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 155 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 156 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 157 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 158 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 159 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 160 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 161 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 162 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 163 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 164 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 165 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 166 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 167 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 168 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 169 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 170 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 171 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 172 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 173 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 174 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 175 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 176 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 177 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 178 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 179 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 180 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 181 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 182 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 183 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 184 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 185 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 186 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 187 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 188 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 189 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 190 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 191 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 192 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 193 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 194 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 195 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 196 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 197 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 198 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 199 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 200 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 201 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 202 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 203 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 204 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 205 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 206 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 207 yellow, 0¢; 1¢; No. 208 yellow, 0¢; 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